

Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Vaux Road.LADIES'
DEPARTMENT.NEW
LACES
and
LACE
COLLARS.LINEN DRILL DUCK
MOTOR TAMS
for
LAUNCH & PICNIC
WEAR.TRIMMED
and
UNTRIMMED
MILLINERY
in large variety.A FINE STOCK
of
WHITE
CANVAS,
WHITE KID,
BLACK GLACE
and
BROWN GLACE
WALKING
SHOES.Also
WHITE AND TAN
TENNIS
SHOES,
At Moderate Prices.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

Intimations.

OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations and substitutions, our "trade mark" is put on every bottle of "Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine is beneficial from the first dose and represents effective medical treatment of the twentieth century. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Watch carefully against imitations. At all chemists here and throughout the world.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1905, of FOUR DOLLARS per Share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 31st inst, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [753]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for six months ending 30th June, 1905, will be payable on the 27th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th instant, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [734]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents per Share for six months ending 30th June, 1905, will be payable on the 27th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.,

General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [735]

STREET INDEX,

SECOND EDITION,

REVISED UP TO DATE,

by

ARTHUR CHAPMAN,

Government Assessor.

Now in print and will be published in August.

Orders should be sent early to

THE GOVERNMENT ASSESSOR,

The Treasury;

or

NORONHA & COMPANY,

Government Printers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [753]

THE CLUB LUSITANO, LD.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate No. 147 for 20 Shares in the above Company numbered 54 to 56, 59 and 60, 63 and 64, 87 and 88, 140, and 178 to 187 all inclusive, standing in the Register of Shareholders in the name of ANTONIO SIMPLICIO GOMES, Junior, having been lost; Notice is hereby given that a Duplicate Certificate for the said Twenty Shares will be issued at the expiration of one calendar month from the date of this notice, and that the Original Certificate will, unless produced within that period, be henceforth held by this Company as null and void.

By Order,

H. M. DASTO,

Acting Hon. Secretary,

Club Lusitano, Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1905. [68]

CURES

MEN & WOMEN

BIO is a non-poisonous

remedy for any unsatisfactory

discharge and inflammation,

irritation or ulceration of

mucous membranes, Pains in

Genitalia, not to stricture.

Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

Prepared by

The Great Chemical Co.,

CINCINNATI, O.,

U.S.A.

U.S.A.

U.S.A.

U.S.A.

U.S.A.

U.S.A.

U.S.A.

U.S.A.

U.S.A.

U.S.A.

U.S.A.

U.S.A.

GOING TO THE DOGS?

"That the British Empire will decay like the great Empires of antiquity" is a motion upon which no debating society has omitted to sharpen its talents. But that the organism in question will be knocked into fragments by "a single hard push from a great Power" is a harsher proposition, unredeemed for the patriotic soul by the soothing sense of remoteness and the philosophic melancholy of august comparisons. This is the verdict, however, of "A German Resident" who contributes "Some Candid Impressions of England" to the "National Review," and whose remarks upon our ways and works have all the stinging freshness of those invigorating breezes that reach us from across the North Sea. Our Teutonic friend has done his work after the exuberant fashion of the Continental cartoonist, with an approving chuckle, we may guess, from the editor of our yellow-covered contemporary at the chance of our shock to the lethargic nerves of a self-complacent public. Here and there the picture is over-drawn so as to imperil its effect. It may be possible to prove the weakness of the Empire, but not by ignoring the fact that it has a Navy. It may be fair to say that our Army is "recruited only by the pressure of hunger," but all the same, there were plenty of volunteers for South Africa; and if our arms did get into a temporary tangle in that part of the world, there is another Great Power which is not giving a very brilliant exhibition against its barbarian neighbours next door. But the best use of an indictment of this kind is to stimulate reflection rather than repatrie: *fas est ab hoste doceri*—*hostis*, as our friends on the German press will not require to be told, meaning a foreigner and not necessarily an enemy. "A German Resident" makes one or two shrewd hits in advancing his thesis that we are destined to destruction, and that simply because of our lack of patriotic spirit. Were we really devoted, he says, to the preservation of our country and its possessions, we should not procrastinate in the necessary preparations for their security. He that wills the end wills the means. The theory that after drifting along carelessly in times of peace we shall burst into a tremendous explosion of patriotism in the hours of danger he receives with derision. "A nation which has not character enough 'and strength of will enough to make proper preparations' for war, with the small amount of personal discomfort 'and sacrifice which they involve, will certainly be found 'wanting in patriotism and devotion when the actual struggle comes." With justice six years after Colenso our progress towards military efficiency is still slow and not so very sure, and that no one knows where the men are to come from for that much-discussed Armageddon of the North-West Frontier. And there is no unfairness in the taunting words, "You are always deciding the unpreparedness of Russia, but you forget that the Russian artillery would crush your obsolete guns in the first engagement."

The cardinal defect in our national system, as we might expect a German to declare, is the lack of military service by the nation at large. We need not go over the arguments for and against that innovation, which has so recently received the endorsement of a Royal Commission. Our censor, of course, maintains the familiar view that it would produce not only a better army, but a more efficient people. But there is fresh food for thought in his contention that our aversion from "militarism" has none of the moral qualities with which our self-detracting endows it, but is merely a hypocritical cloak for a selfish and lazy inclination. There is good occasion here, perhaps, for dealing straitly with our national conscience. Do we honestly fear that national service would lower our ideals, or tempt us into rash and uncalled-for adventure in arms? Can we sincerely convince ourselves that it is a "burden" upon Continental peoples? Can we deny to it the credit of being a valuable social discipline and a means of physical development such as in some directions our democracy seriously and urgently requires? Or is our sanctioning opposition merely a confirmation of our critic's ill opinion when he says, "The ideal of the majority of your voters seems to be a fat, rich, lazy nation, which cannot protect itself, and does not want to do so." After answering these interrogations, one might profitably follow the further course of the indictment, which alludes to our lop-sided education, our thoughtless extravagance, our wasteful and haphazard municipal government, the unreality of so much of our politics, and the purposeless, gambling, drinking, and anti-talented life of the working-classes. In a general tirade of this kind truth must necessarily be mixed with a great deal of exaggeration. But one question of distinct actuality is raised, at any rate, by "A German Resident." We are calling everywhere for efficiency—for the assistance of the expert and the strong man. We are able to discover him in those regions of the Empire where he can work in comparative freedom from popular control. All the world is ready to admire our Customs and Kitcheners, our Cromers and Milners. "You succeed in India and Egypt, where your men of character govern, and you fail at home, where your men of character are powerless before the characterless mob." That is to express both cause and effect, with controversial licence, in their extreme form. But that there is something corresponding to both in the present stage of British development is a truth of which it is no disservice to remind us.—P. M. G.

A MUD VOLCANO.

SIGHT IN BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The island of Lihiman, about three miles in circumference, lies some twenty miles due North of Sandakan town. For some months, says the *S. N. B. Herald*, native reports have been current of a huge marine monster—a kind of octopus—which had made this island a place of recreation. The monster was minutely described as to size, appearance and habits, and was said to burrow deeply into the heart of the island and throw up mud and water. He had also made a track from the sea to his hole.

Remembering the occurrence of a mud eruption on the island some years ago, it was not hard to put two and two together, and as the *Petrel* was in the vicinity, the Governor ordered her to anchor off the island for the night so that he might make an examination of the phenomenon.

While still some distance off a long streak could be seen rising from the peak down to the sea, and on approaching nearer, the hilly part of the island presented the appearance of having been recently the scene of a jungle fire, while the number of fallen and broken trees bore evidence of the typhoon of 31st October last. While waiting for the sun to go down, we were regaled by the native Captain of the *Petrel* with a story of how Mr. R. M. Little, years ago, had landed on the same island, on a calm sunny day; how one of his orderlies had founded on the hill a bottle containing an oily liquid which he had brought off to the ship; how a great storm had immediately sprung up from nowhere, and how the sailors, discovering that the bottle contained Balabac oil, a potent drug used in the practice of the Black Art, had thrown it overboard, whereupon the storm ceased as if by magic, and the sun again shone out upon a waveless sea.

Landing on the south side of the island, we ascended the 'streak,' which proved to be a river of hardened mud, sun-dried and cracked till it bore the appearance of a glacier of grey mud, complete with its crevasses and boulders, lacking only the moraines, and the exhilarating glacier air to make the resemblance complete. At its lower end, where it debouched into the sea a good quarter of a mile from its source, the mud-river was perhaps 150 feet broad, narrowing as we ascended to 80 feet. At its highest point—100 feet above sea level—where it emerged from the crater, it appeared to have cut through the solid soil, which stood upon each side a good eight or ten feet above the surface of the mud, which was freely strewn with small blocks of grey sandstone. The edges of these blocks were in many cases as sharp as those of newly broken road-metal.

The crater itself, a depression about 30 yards in diameter, was strong enough to bear the weight of a man, but giving slightly as one walked over it, thus indicating that it was a merely a crust. In the very centre was a small pool of liquid mud, into which a long stick was thrust without finding bottom. Around the crater rose the walls of mud, ten to fifteen feet high, with large blocks of sandstone, and rocks bearing streaks of quartz, perched in such position as proved that they must have been hurled into the air by the force of the eruption, and dropped into their present positions. Natives speak of a smell of sulphur, but this we failed to detect, though the heat rising from the surface of the mud was certainly somewhat greater than one would expect to have been caused by the sun, even after a hot day. The island gives evidence of at least two eruptions, the latter, of very recent occurrence, having spread a layer of lighter coloured mud over part of the older stream. The latter, outburst most, however, have been of a comparatively mild nature, for the upper layer appears to be not more than a foot thick, and does not reach more than half way down the hill, while the older mud stands at the shore, where the sea has eaten into it, a wall some six feet high. Smaller streams, branching from the main river, run into the sea both to the East and West, and the trees in the deltas, as well as along the banks of the mud river are wilted, or dead from the heat of the eruptions.

Dentistry.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF

DENTISTRY.

M. H. CHAUN, D.D.S.,

37, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1904. [67]

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [66]

JUST UNPACKED,

A CONSOLIDATION OF THE WELL-KNOWN

PLASMON BISCUITS.

They contain 20 per cent. of Plasmon and are more easily digested and afford greater nourishment and sustenance than any other. Plasmon raises the actual flesh forming value of food to a high and trustworthy degree. They are made in four varieties—

SWET, PLAIN (UNSWEETENED), WHOLE

MEAL, AND CHERRY.

H. RUTTONJEE,

Hongkong and Kowloon.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1905. [58]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"MALACCA,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moldavia*,
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [3]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ HEINRICH"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 A.M., TO-MORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 29th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [3]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London

ex s.s. *Crimée* and *Medoa*, fromHavre ex s.s. *Medoa*, and from Bordeauxex s.s. *Ville de Marseille*, in connection with

above Steamer, are hereby informed that

their Goods, with the exception of Opium,

Treasure and Valuables are being landed and

stored at their risks into the Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may

be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless

intimation is received from the Consignees

before 2 P.M., TO-PAY, requesting it to be

landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after

TUESDAY, the 18th July, at Noon, will be

subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before

the 18th July, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on

TUESDAY, the 18th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [7]

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUT,"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-

HAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI

AND MANILA.

The above Steamer having arrived, Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby requested to

send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signa-

ture, and to take immediate delivery of their

Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel

will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk

and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in

any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1905. [8]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN

CONVENT, "CAINE" ROAD, begs most

respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of

Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind

patronage and support, and desires to state that

she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds

of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs

and Collars reserved on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's

Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.

Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiress will also be most grateful

for any FARE, or old ENVELOPES to be made

into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,

who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1905.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,
of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
situate at Wing Lok Street, Victoria, Hongkong,
TO-MORROW,
the 21st July, 1905, at 3 P.M.,
BY
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
at the premises.

THE Property is registered in the Land
Office as Section A of MARINE LOT
No. 221 with the Messuage and Buildings
thereon, known as No. 100, WING LOK STREET.
Annual Crown Rent \$12.14.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale, apply to—

EWENS, HARTSON & HARDING,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [742]

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. WILLIAM WILSON has this day
assumed charge of the Company as
ACTING CHIEF MANAGER during the
absence on leave of Mr. W. B. DIXON, or
until further notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. P

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

SHERRIES.

BOTTLED BY
GEO. G. SANDEMAN SONS &
CO., LTD.

Per dozen.

Light Dry \$13.00
Solera 18.00
Very Pale Dry 18.00
Full Golden 21.00
Pale Dry Nutty 24.00
Fine Old Brown 36.00

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,

Agents in Hongkong and South China for

SANDERMAN'S WINES.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

GREGOR & CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

1st FLOOR.

BRANDIES

FROM

MARIE BRIZARD & ROGER,

COGNAC.

FROM \$19.20 TO \$126.00.

Per Dozen.

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED

STOCK OF BRANDY IN

THE EAST.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

MARRIAGE.
On 8th July, at the Union Church, Shanghai, AXEL EDWARD KIMBLE, I. M. Customs, to JANE ELIZABETH TINGLE, of Heckmond-wike, England.

DEATHS.
On 7th July, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, ANNA MARATTE, aged 64 years.
On the 10th July, at Shanghai, Guglielmo Valenza, age 18 years.
On 12th July at the General Hospital, Shanghai, A. CAMPBELL, late Engineer, I. C. S. Taisang.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905.

PACIFIC TRADE TO CHINA.

Some of the leading journals of the Pacific slope are gradually beginning to realise that there are two sides to the question of excluding the Chinese from United States soil. If there is a danger at all in the immigration of Chinese, under moderate restrictions, that danger affects the workers of the Western States more than any other section of America. And trading on that fact an agitation has been created and fostered by a few *soi-disant* public-spirited individuals against the admission of the Chinese labourer, merchant, or scholar to American territory. The Government at Washington, willing to gratify the wishes of a handful of bigots, drafted the Chinese Exclusion Treaty with the result that the fat was in the fire. The growing trade of the Western States with China was overlooked at first, but now that the independent and patriotic action of China's merchants is apparent, and the harm which may accrue to American trade vaguely realised, there is a decided movement among the thinking men of the West to call a halt in the matter of the Exclusion Treaty. One of the San Francisco papers, which is foremost in directing attention to the danger of alienating the trade of the Pacific coast with China, points to the American goods which find their way into China through Amoy, in support of its policy. *of festina lente* so far as legislation against Chinese immigrants is concerned. Last year Amoy took 7,771,700 pounds of cotton yarn from the American traders. In view of the fact that cotton growers in the southern states were discussing only the other day the advisability of leaving the greater part of the cotton crop unpicked very much of a *voluntarily closing* the Chinese market, against themselves by adopting a piece of class legislation would be the height of folly. A purchaser of nearly 8,000,000 lbs. of cotton yarn is not to be lightly thrown aside. Yet the American dealer will endeavour to build up a trade with the Chinese Empire while at the same time he holds himself at liberty to revile his clientele. To some Americans every Chinaman is a coolie; it is only the travelled American who recognises the difference. And the American immigration laws are framed on the same principle that the Chinese immigrant is of the coolie class until he has proved himself otherwise by submitting to the "grafting" operations of the officials. It is fortunate that newspapers of standing in San Francisco and Seattle are seeking to stem the volume of irresponsible empiricism, and are submitting actual facts instead of manufactured arguments. In this connection the unwise policy of excluding Chinese from the Philippines is creating some interest in America. The arguments for and against are rather interesting. It is submitted on the one side that, in order to teach the Philippines to work and to bring them and the islands to a high state of industrial efficiency and production, it is absolutely necessary to rigidly exclude Chinese and other outside labour. The work of the Chinese in the British possessions of the East and especially in the Straits, and the prosperity of the Netherlands Indies as the result of Chinese labour are completely ignored. On the other side it is that large class, growing larger every year, which is taking the trouble to see things with its own eyes and to form its own conclusions. Commander Coffin of the U.S. Navy who has been in the Spanish war says: "The only salvation for the Philippines, so far as progress is concerned, will be the free admission of Chinese, who are ready to labour, while the Filipinos stubbornly persist in leading lives of indolence." That, of course, is merely enunciating a fact to which Britain has given practical effect long ago. The Chinese are the steadiest and most indomitable workers in the East; prosperity dogs their heels, and that prosperity is enjoyed by the native as well as by the foreign interloper. The situation in the Philippines, says the San Francisco *Call*, summons to a solution the common sense and genius of the American people. But what that solution will be is beyond their ken. To those in the East the only possible solution would seem to be the free admission of Chinese to the Philippines, and the adoption of reasonable laws dealing with the admission of Chinese immigrants to the United States.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Li Yan was this morning sentenced by Mr. G. N. Orme to two months' hard labour for uttering counterfeit coin, and fined \$30 for being in possession of more than five, to wit, seven 20-cent pieces.

Mr. Pokotiloff explained to the high officials at Peking that Russia's real motive for making peace was her pity for the sufferings of the Chinese in Manchuria, at which the native papers smile.

THE British squadron, comprising the flagship *Glory*, the cruisers *Andromeda*, *Asura*, *Bonaventura*, and *Hogue*, and the destroyers *Whiting*, *Handy*, *Fame*, *Otter*, and *Virago*, arrived at Chefoo on the 10th.

THE general managers of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., sent us a copy of the report for presentation to the shareholders at the ninth ordinary annual meeting. It is proposed to pay a total dividend of 20% on ordinary shares, and \$19.80 per share on 100 founders' shares.

IMPERIAL Ordinance No. 193 has been issued by the Japanese Government with the approval of the Privy Council, announcing that the Law of Siege proclaimed over the whole island of Formosa (the Pescadores excepted), the harbour limits of the Makung Naval Station, and the coast of the island, was withdrawn on the 7th instant.

ACCORDING to the *South China Collegian* for July, a change is to be made in the make up of the magazine. Beginning with the next issue, October, the magazine will be published as two periodicals. The *Lingnam Hokhsang Kai* will be issued for Chinese teachers and students, and the *South China Collegian* will be devoted to the interests of education in China and be printed in English four times a year.

ACCORDING to a Tokio wire in the *N. C. D. News*, the island of Saghalien has been officially renamed Kabafuto, and the Japanese speak of it as a recovery. Other memorial remainings include Cape Patience, now called Cape Kanaoka, and Patience Bay, now called Hichiro Bay. Kabafuto is the old name of Saghalien; when it was a Japanese possession. Patience (Terpenya) Bay and Cape are on the south-east side of the island.

WE learn from the *P. & T. Times* that the Peking Syndicate has obtained Chinese Government bonds for the cost of its railway and interest during construction, and will hold and work the line until repayment is made which will be by instalments extending over 30 years. The Chinese Government also has the option of a half-share in the line in Shanxi, and it has to find half the capital and take half the profits. The Peking Syndicate also joins the Anglo-Siam Corporation in the line to Pukou on the Yangtze.

WE understand there will be no issue of the *Shanghai Daily Press* this morning. To the members of the staff who have made a gallant struggle with adversity may be permitted perhaps to express our condolences, coupled with the hope that they may speedily find a more fortunate medium for the employment of their energies and abilities. Although it has never found a large public, the *Daily Press*, especially in its latter days, has been brightly and judiciously edited, and it will be genuinely missed in circles, which for its own good, have been too select. — *N. C. D. News*.

A PEKING dispatch reports that Viceroy Ts'eh Chun-huen, of the Two Kwang provinces, has sent a long dispatch to the Waiwupu strongly supporting the opposition of the gentry and merchants of the various maritime and riverine provinces to the proposed new Chinese Exclusion Treaty. Viceroy Ts'eh further asks the Waiwupu to stand firm and declares in relation to the proposed 'boycott' of American manufactures that should the United States seek to get the Imperial Government to stop the boycott, the reply should be that there is no law in China to compel the people to purchase any special quality of goods and "the Imperial Government cannot compel the people of China to raise a boycott if they did not desire to do so."

CHEUNG BON, a widow aged 50, yesterday attempted to drown herself. It appears that a man owed her a few dollars, and being unable to pay, he worried her with promises to such an extent that she went and threw herself into the harbour near the Naval Yard at Kowloon. She was hauled out by the police and this morning charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland. There were three young men in Court who said they were distant relatives of the woman, and His Worship asked them, in the event of his discharging the woman, whether they would look after her in future. The young relatives consulted among themselves and then replied, "We don't know about that." His Worship remanded the case till Monday for the police to ascertain if the woman had any relatives or friends who would undertake to look after her.

THE large number of people who thronged the Theatre Royal, where yesterday evening, Sandow made his second appearance in Hongkong, were simply amazed at his Titanic feats of strength. As he performed in the rays of the limelight his frame simply bulged; with muscle from head to heel, but the performance was not one of mere brute strength; his marvellous system having as much to do with his astonishing work as his swelling biceps and massive thighs. He has 'toughened every sinew in his frame, and his exhibitions are an artistic blend of head work and sheer force. His pupils also present a veritable picture of manly strength and grace and exclamations of surprise frequently escaped the spectators when they posed upon the pedestal. It is a display worth seeing and no one should miss the opportunity now afforded of seeing these marvellously-developed men.

A HONGKONG BANKRUPTCY.

HOW CANTON LOTTERIES WERE FINANCED.

The examination bankruptcy of Ma Fat Ting, managing partner in the firm of Lai Hing, goldsmith and bankers, was again continued before Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigot, to-day. In the course of the earlier questions it appeared that the money owing to creditors was \$38,416 due for money deposited in the bank, while the assets were stated to be \$1,200,000. Large sums had been lent to the Wang Fung Co., which controls the Wai Sing lotteries of the Kwangtung province. One amount borrowed was \$115,767 and last year some hundreds of thousands of dollars were lent.

The Official Receiver, Mr. G. H. Wake-man, continued his examination of Ma Fat Ting. Was there any written agreement between the partners of the Wang Fung?

Ma Fat Ting.—No.

Was there any partnership agreement drawn up?—No.

When the partnership was first formed are you sure there was no partnership agreement?—No, there was none. There were conditions drawn up. They are in Canton with the firm.

Did you sign a copy of those conditions?—No, I did not.

Have you seen one?—Yes.

What were the conditions?—I forget them just now. I know one or two items. How much money the capital was and the wages for the partners. Each one got something. That is all I remember.

Your share was \$6,000 a year?—Yes. That was wages.

Is that provided for in the conditions?—Yes. The people who subscribed \$50,000 each got \$500 a month.

And how much had you in the firm?—I had \$60,000 odd or nearly \$70,000 in the firm.

His Lordship.—He had interest as well on that \$60,000?

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages; besides that what other moneys did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit then there was a division.

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Did you borrow it from anybody?—No.

The Official Receiver.—You are a partner in the Wang Fung?—Yes.

Your name is down on the list of partners and the list of conditions?—It is.

The Official Receiver.—What he calls the conditions, my Lord, is really the partnership agreement. (To witness) Did you always receive this \$6,000 a year?—Yes.

When the Wang Fung was not paying, you received it just the same?—Well, according to the regulations it had to be paid. If it was not paid it remained due whether there was profit or not.

His Lordship.—How were they to pay it?—If there was no money it was a matter of accounts. It remained due to me. Sometimes it was got paid.

The Official Receiver.—Was it paid last year?—No.

Was it paid the year before?—Yes, it was. What did the other partners get?—Some \$500; some \$1,000.

Do you know the total amount paid per month?—Everything was paid out.

His Lordship.—Have you any copy of the agreement between Lai Hing and Wang Fung?—The Official Receiver.—It is in Canton. (To witness) There were several thousand dollars paid out to the partners every month, but the money belonged to other people, moneys advanced to the Wang Fung?—I don't know. The man always saw the accounts up in Canton.

When the Wang Fung was not paying, the partners were drawing several thousand dollars a month?—If there was no profit the Wang Fung put it down to the credit of the partners and did not pay the money. The man who saw the accounts in Canton will know. I don't know.

Was there any agreement between the Lai Hing firm and the Wang Fung as to the moneys advanced?—There was no written agreement, but there was a note made of the money lent.

His Lordship.—What was the rate of interest?—One and a fifth per cent. It was not that the Lai Hing must lend to the Wang Fung. If we had money we lent it. If we hadn't, we didn't. We were willing to lend to the Wang Fung because the masters were such wealthy men. Every one of them was a big man. When we had money we lent it and trusted them on their application.

Mr. Gedge, of Johnson, Stokes and Master, said he appeared on behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and wished to ask some questions.

How much does Lau Hok Shan owe the Wang Fung Syndicate?—About \$700,000.

His Lordship.—You said you had \$70,000 in the Wang Fung?—Is that one of the tenth shares?—Yes.

It was stated that the shares of the Wang Fung firm are divided into twentieths and the shareholders are as follows:—Lau Hok Shan, ten-twentieths; Lau Wai Chun, two-twentieths; Wei A Yuk, two-twentieths; Lau Cheuk Chi, two-twentieths; Wei Long Shan, one-twentieth; Leong Cheong Shui, one-twentieth; Ma Fat Ting, one-twentieth; Soo Yue Sai, one-twentieth.

Mr. Gedge put a series of questions as to the names of those holding shares. He produced a book and said—That contains entries of 38 bills drawn by the Wang Fung in Rangoon, Bombay, Singapore, and elsewhere; and an account of the telegraphic transfers. That is one of the 'books' of the Wang Fung showing the deeds of the firm?—Yes.

Whom were those bills drawn by?—I don't know them all.

I'll read some. Yet Shun, Lai Hing, Wing Shing, Leung, Lai Fung, Wang Chun Wan.

They were drawn on various places?—All round.

Did those shops that drew the bills get the money?—No, Lau Wei Chun told the firms to chop on behalf of the people.

Sai Pat Tong managed the business?—Yes. And Lau Wei Chun requested these firms to draw the bills by chopping them?—Yes.

Where did the money go to that the Bank paid?—The money was issued for the use of the Wang Fung in Canton.

All the money went to the Wang Fung?—Yes.

What security did the Hongkong Bank get?—That is Wei Chun's business.

I want you to say, will you tell us?—The compradors told the people to go and chop the chops.

I am not asking that. I want to know what security the Bank got, and don't fence with the questions?—Lau Hok Shan placed some property with the Bank as security.

Where was this property?—In Canton.

What was the value of the property?—About \$700,000.

What other security?—Nothing. I don't know if there was any other property besides the Canton property.

What was the value of Wei Lung Shan's property?—About \$600,000.

All those 38 bills and telegraphic transfers were the Hongkong Bank's money that went to the Wang Fung?—Yes.

What happened was this—the Wang Fung wanted money so they got those different firms and banks to draw bills on different places. The Bank paid the bills.

His Lordship.—Did the Wang Fung appear?

Mr. Gedge.—They appeared through intermediaries.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

S. C. FARNHAM, BOYD & Co.

MR. J. R. TWENTYMAN'S RESIGNATION.

FROM THE DIRECTORATE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th July, 2.40 p.m.

Mr. J. R. Twentyman, chairman

of directors of Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., has resigned from the Board.

[On the arrival of the German mail steamer from Shanghai this morning it was learnt that a report had been current in the Northern settlement that upon Mr. Twentyman's return from Japan, where he had gone for a change after his recent carriage accident, he would tender his resignation from the directorate of the Shanghai Dock Co. It is said that he was prompted to this course by the dissatisfaction expressed by a body of shareholders of the management of the business of the Company with special reference to the vexed question of the proposition for the sale of the Company to a London syndicate. It is believed Mr. Twentyman's intention is to give up active participation in business in the East and will be retiring home shortly.—ED. H.K.T.]

STEAM WATER-BOATS.

THE OPPOSITION.

VESSELS TO BE BUILT.

The talked-of competition in the business of supplying fresh water to the shipping frequenting the waters of the Colony is about to take definite shape. We understand from good authority, and the news has since been confirmed, that orders have been placed with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. for supplying three powerful steam water-boats, with the latest appliances for labour saving, for the new company.

While on the subject of shipbuilding by the Kowloon Docks it is satisfactory to note that a repeat order has been received from the firm in Bangkok for whom the Kowloon yard turned out a number of steel lighters a couple of years or so ago.

It looks as if the recent period of stagnation in the docking and shipbuilding business in Hongkong is about to give way to more prosperous times, and that the life of industry on the other side of the harbour will be as busy as ever again especially with the building of ships. It is quite on the tapis that the river trade of the northern ports, once it is opened to business, may demand a larger amount of tonnage to meet the requirements of the increased trade, and we may hope that the share falling to the Hongkong docks for the building of new steamers will not be a very small one.

NEW TERRITORY LAND ACTION.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

In Original Jurisdiction to-day—the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigot, on the bench—the case of Leung Hang, timber dealer, residing at 219, Des Vaux Road against Pang Chin Ngo and Ten On Sang, merchants of Des Vaux Road and Wing Lok Street came on for hearing. The plaintiff claimed \$1,718.33 damages for breach of covenant "for quiet enjoyment of all that piece of land registered in the Land Office as sec. A. of Sam Sui Po, Lot No. 12 comprised in and assured by an indenture of assignment dated 20th January, 1900, between the defendants and the plaintiff."

Mr. Gathorne, instructed by Messrs. Brutton, Heit and Goldring, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. E. A. Harding represented the first defendants.

It was explained that the plaintiff bought certain land from the defendants in the New Territory for the sum of \$7,933.54, the area being about 33,000 square feet. The plaintiff assigned his interest in the land to a man named Wong Tang Sam. A bond was entered into by the plaintiff's father Leung Po, in order to secure the title. The title was investigated by the Land Court and it turned out that it was not valid as to about 14,000 square feet and thereupon an action was brought by Wong against Leung Po and judgment was obtained for \$10,243, which was a proportion of the purchase money, with interest and the costs of the motion.

The Chief Justice held that the action could not be brought in its present form and suggested that Leung Po, the father of the plaintiff, should be joined in the action in order to make it competent.

After considerable discussion the case was adjourned in order that His Lordship's suggestion might be carried into effect.

STEAM-LAUNCH CASE.

THE "WING FOOK'S" REPAIRS.

In the Court of Summary Jurisdiction to-day, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the *Fok Yee* firm sued Ma Tsui Ku and Ma Mie Mah for \$122.67 for work done to the steam-launch *Wing Fook*.

Mr. F. P. Heit, of Brutton, Heit & Goldring, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro represented the defendants.

In this case the plaintiff firm carried on business as shipbuilders at Sam Sui Po. In October last year on the instructions of the second defendant considerable repairs were made on the launch, the total cost being \$722. Of that amount there still remained a balance of over \$100 due which the plaintiff firm now sought to recover. It may be mentioned that the same launch was the subject of litigation in Court last week, the question then under consideration having to do with the propeller.

His Lordship asked if this was a case of the propeller again?

Mr. Heit.—Not this time.

His Lordship.—Oh I see. She ran on a rock this time. (Laughter.)

After hearing evidence the case was adjourned.

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS FROM SAGHALIEN.

According to the *Japan Advertiser*, the fourteen Kurds who escaped from Saghalien and were brought to Yokohama for passage to Shanghai have applied through the French Consul to the Japanese Government for permission to remain in Japan. They earnestly petition the Government not to send them to Shanghai, where they fear they will fall again into the clutches of the Russians; offering as a testimony of their good intentions, their desire to become naturalised citizens of Japan and loyal subjects of the Emperor. When it was pointed out to them by a representative of the administration of Kanagawa-ken that the prejudice of the Japanese against their supposed Russian blood and their inability to speak the vernacular of the country would render their effort to gain a livelihood in Japan a most precarious one, the escaped convicts vigorously asserted their ability to do hard work and reiterated their strong desire to settle in Japan, and for their wives and children, and become permanent residents. No decision had been come to in regard to the application at the time our Yokohama contemporary wrote, but we shall imagine that the authorities would be well advised to "pass them on" as originally intended.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

S. C. FARNHAM, BOYD & Co.

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BOXER INDEMNITY.

The sums to be paid to Powers concerned within 5 days from the 20th July are as follows:

Germany	4,970,917.95 marks
Austria-Hungary	267,000.33 kronen
Belgium	560,776.65 francs
Spain	694,375.11 pesetas
U.S.	499,435.44 dollars
France	4,064,727.68 francs
Great Britain	2,136,114.75 lbs. 10s. 1d.
Portugal	2,450,166.48 escudos
Italy	724,751.16 francs
Japan	21,160.69 florins
Holland	3,266,264.31 guilders
Russia	1,717.74 rubles
Sweden and Norway	1,408.73 shillings
International Club	1,408.73 shillings

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, the U.S., France, Great Britain Italy and Holland preferred T.T.; Austria-Hungary at Vienna and the U.S. at New York while Japan preferred to receive the sum at London in pounds sterling to be handed over to the Japanese Minister at London at the rate of 76.3 per pound sterling while Russia at the rate of 1,000 ounces of silver at Tls. 85.57 deducting freight and insurances. Portugal, Sweden and Norway and International Club have not settled the method of payment.—*The Standard*.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory.

On the 20th at 11.40 a.m. The barometer has fallen in 24 hours owing to the typhoon which having moved NE. across the Sea of Japan, is now passing to the Pacific to the N. of Hongkong.

The barometer has risen moderately in N. China, and slightly in S. China and Luzon.

A rough of low pressure, which may give rise to a circular depression is lying across the China Sea and Eastwards to the Pacific in about 17° Latitude.

Moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and fresh N.E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—moderate N.E. winds; less settled weather, probably some showers.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

TELEGRAMS.

[Route's.]

Departure of the British Fleet from Brest.

London, 18th July.

The British fleet has left Brest.

The War.

General Linievitch wires that the Japanese are bombarding Naluchi on the southern coast of Saghalien, on the 14th instant.

The Withdrawal of the Re-Distribution Bill.

The withdrawal of the Re-distribution Bill was due to the decision of the Speaker, that the complex proposals contained in Mr. Balfour's resolution must be taken separately and not voted in a single resolution; this would greatly have protracted the debate.

Later.

At a meeting of Unionists, Mr. Balfour justified his action in regard to the Re-distribution Bill, and earnestly exhorted the party to continue to loyally support the Government.

The meeting passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour.

The Prospects of Peace.

Later.

M. de Witte, in an interview, said that the Tsar desires peace; but he (M. de Witte) fears that the Japanese terms will be such as will prevent an agreement, in which case Russia is prepared to fight for years.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Dinner to M. Takahashi.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation has given a dinner in honour of M. Takahashi, who in a speech expressed deep appreciation of the financial support given by the Bank to Japan at a critical period.

BARON KOMURA'S MISSION.

"THE VOICE OF THE NATION."

On Friday afternoon, says the *Japan Chronicle*, of 9th inst., some hundred and fifty representatives of political parties, deeming it necessary that the views of the nation on the terms of peace should be expressed before the departure of Baron Komura, assembled in Hibiya Park, Tokyo. Mr. Kono, ex-President of the House of Representatives, took the chair, and Mr. Kuroiwa, proprietor of the *Yorodzu*, spoke of the object of the meeting, which unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"To gather the fruits of victory and realise the object of the war entirely depends upon the success of the coming peace negotiations. The object of the war is distinctly set forth in the Declaration of War, and the views of the nation on the terms of peace are agreed upon. The peace negotiations cannot be brought to a satisfactory issue, the nation will not hesitate to continue the war. This meeting hopes that the peace plenipotentiaries will not conclude peace carelessly, lest the root of trouble should be destroyed."

The meeting then concluded with a "Banzai!"

Kobe Harbour Tragedy.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A GIRL.

Early on Sunday morning, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 17th inst., the dead body of a girl was found on board the N.D.L. steamer *Prinz Waldemar*, lying in Kobe harbour. The body was brought ashore by the Water Police and once submitted to medical examination, which supported the suspicion that murder had been committed.

The police at once began investigations, and are not long in discovering aboard the *Prinz Waldemar* thirteen young Japanese women, ranging in age from 17 to 22, who had been smuggled aboard and were destined for a life of semi-slavery in distant Far Eastern ports. The women were discovered hidden beneath canvas in one of the starboard lifeboats of the steamer and were at once brought ashore.

Two lascars of the crew of the *Prinz Waldemar* and several Japanese are now under arrest charged with complicity in the death of the girl, and with shipping the others. It is found that the young women are from grog-shops or tea-houses in various parts of the country, and it appears that they were being taken abroad under false pretences. They were secretly shipped in batches from Wada Point, in this way avoiding the authorities, and put on board the German steamer probably with the connivance of some of the crew.

The murdered girl has been identified as Nakahara Tsuru, aged 14, belonging to Nagasaki prefecture. It is stated that the unfortunate girl was deceived as to the nature of her future employment. When she left her home she had no idea that she was going abroad, but when in the harbour she learned of the intentions of the men who accompanied her, and protested against being taken on board. When she found that the men required her to hide in one of the ship's lifeboats she struggled violently. In their efforts to prevent her crying out the men are believed to have strangled her victim, and the fact that such violence caused her death is borne out by the medical evidence. At the time the body was found one of the heavy brass frames of the lifeboat was discovered tied to the victim's feet, leading to the supposition that it was the intention of the murderers to throw the body overboard to conceal their crime.

ALLEGED PERJURY

BY A CLERK.

This afternoon, before F. A. Hazeland, Un Kan Wa, interpreter in the office of a firm of solicitors, appeared on remand charged with having committed perjury, in that he did wrongly sign a false declaration in a certain action filed in the Supreme Court, on the 13th June last.

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. G. C. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, was for the defence.

It will be remembered that when the case was called before the Court last Friday, Mr. Bailey contended that the summons was irregular inasmuch as it did not specially state the particular act for which the defendant was charged with perjury, and on the prosecution undertaking to furnish him with the details of the charge, he then elected not to press his objection, the case being remanded till to-day in order to give the prosecution time to furnish those details.

On the case being called on, Mr. Looker said that the document alleged to be falsely signed by the defendant, contained this clause on which the charge of perjury was based, "I know of my own knowledge that Tung Fuk Chow is a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre." Mr. Looker said that Tung Fuk Chow was not, and never had been, a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre. He read a number of affidavits from the partners and others connected with the theatre, stating that Tung Fuk Chow was not a partner, and went on to point out that on one occasion when he had to serve a summons on Tung Fuk Chow he had to ask others in the theatre about Tung. As a matter of fact Tung and defendant were entirely unknown to each other. The defendant had made a false declaration, whether by premeditation or malice aforethought, or through a careless habit he had got into, he, Mr. Looker, was not prepared to say, but as a matter of fact on account of that declaration Tung had been imprisoned for some seven days, until application on affidavits was made for his release, and the case against him in the Supreme Court was discharged.

Tung Fuk Chow said he was a business man in Canton, and lived in Fung Yuen Street. He was a dealer in silk and piece goods. He was not a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre in Hongkong. His elder brother Tung Hok Cheung, and a clansman, Tung Yiu Tze, were partners, the former being the managing partner, and having rooms at the theatre because of his position. Since his brother had been managing partner witness came down almost every month to see him. Before his brother became managing partner he used also to pay periodical visits to Hongkong—several times in a year. He remembered defendant serving him with two writs. He was then at the theatre witnessing a performance. Before that day he had never seen the defendant. Defendant handed him the two writs for \$7.50 which the Ko Sing Theatre owed. Defendant said, "These are two writs to be served on you." Witness replied "I am not the owner." Defendant said "Are you Tung Fuk Chow?" and witness replied, "I am." Defendant then said he had been told to hand the writs to witness, but that he did not know much about it. Witness took defendant to the manager, and in his presence handed the writs to the manager, and then the defendant left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said his name was Tung Fuk Chow—that was one of his names, Tung Kai Foo was a nickname. He was never called Tung Tai Lung. In Hongkong he was known as Tung Fuk Chow. When he described himself as of "no occupation" in an affidavit he filed in certain proceedings in the Supreme Court he did so because he had nothing to do in Hongkong. There is no branch of the Ko Sing Theatre in Fung Yan Kai Tau, Canton.

The case was subsequently adjourned till to-morrow.

THE SICAWAI SIGNAL CODE.

We have received the new code of signals to be employed on the Sicawai flagpole on the Bund on and after the 1st of January next, together with the following explanatory circular letter:—

Sir,—I beg to inform you, that the Sicawai storm-warning code now in use will be cancelled, and the new one enclosed herewith, adopted from 1st January, 1906.

This change, which is an improvement, is necessitated by the establishment of long-distance signal stations along the coast, and by the universal adoption of the new International Code of Signals.

1.—In calms, at a distance, one cannot distinguish with certainty between the flags.
2.—The same happens when the wind is blowing towards or from the observer.
3.—Several signals may be mistaken, chiefly by strangers, for phrases of the general code, with result of confusion or even danger.
4.—Marryat's flags are now quite obsolete among the navigators.

The geometric shapes, or "Symbols," adopted in our new code, are free from all these disadvantages. They commend themselves for their simplicity, their uniformity of colour, and the visibility at a greater distance and in all directions. The same code will also be in use at the storm-warning stations of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity, to arrange the geographical names in a better order; some new phrases make the code more comprehensive and the indications more precise; the Far-East has been divided into several sections and it will be known, from a glance at the first symbol of each signal, which is the section concerned.

At the same date, night signals will be introduced, to communicate the information received after sunset.

The daily signals (of barometer, wind, at Gulet, etc.), will still be made by means of

flags, but the new International Code will be used instead of that of Marryat. The particulars are found in the latest edition of the Sicawai code.

Believe me, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

LOUIS FRAC, S. J.,

Director Sicawai Observatory.

Sicawai, 19th March, 1905.
Note.—The warnings might be repeated at sea, between vessels having the Sicawai code on board, by showing the numbers of the said code with the numeral flags of the International Code (page 7 or 421). All the combinations, according to a very easy method, as well as our code, will be found in Marryat's "Annual" "China Coast" "Nautical Pocket Manual."

—N. C. D. News.

SHIPPING JETSAM.

The s.s. *Indravelli* is expected here in a few days from Durban, en route to the North. She is bringing 500 re-patriated coolies from South Africa.

The third engineer of the Norwegian s.s. *Fri* got into trouble last evening as a result of which he had to appear at the Magistracy this morning on the double "d" charge and pay \$3 in addition to \$1.50 as compensation to a coolie for damaging his richness.

MERCHANT VESSELS SEIZED BY JAPAN.

The total number of foreign steamers captured by the Japanese up to the 30th ultimo was 54, with an aggregate tonnage of 131,132. Divided according to their flags, they are as follows:—

British	22
Russian	16
German	6
Norwegian	3
French	3
Austrian	2
Dutch	1
American	1

The steamer *Rohilla-maru*, owned by the Oshiro Steamship Company of Tokyo, struck a sunken rock at Nasamiso, near Idzokushima, at daylight on the 7th inst. When the crew left the vessel it was making water rapidly. As the *Rohilla-maru*, the vessel will be well known to foreigners, being an old P. & O. boat. At 2 o'clock on the 7th inst., the steamer *Konoura-maru* came into collision with the *Zensho-maru* between Tsushima and Iki. The latter steamer was sunk, and the crew was rescued by the *Konoura*. The *Zensho-maru* was a vessel of 323 tons, owned by Mr. Ikeda of Sago.

A decision given in the appeal of Messrs. Charles Nelson & Co., San Francisco, shippers of cargo by the captured ship *Tacoma* is published in the *Official Gazette* of June 30th. The cargo, consisting of 8,920 casks of corned beef, 15 pieces and 9 bundles of bar steel and iron, and a case containing parts of machinery, was confiscated on the ground that the goods were contraband under the Convention concluded in 1856 at Paris. According to Lieutenant Ukawa, Commander of the Japanese warship *Takahiko*, which captured the *Tacoma*, the captain of the American steamer and others, says the *Official Gazette*, these goods were shipped at Seattle under instructions of Major-General Dession, a Russian agent at Shanghai, and the steamer left the American port on January 5th for Vladivostok. When the vessel approached the Okhotsk Sea, she was ice-bound, and drifted for about ten days. Escaping from the danger, she resumed her voyage on March 13th, but was captured on the morning of the following day 40 nautical miles southwest of Shibetsu point, Kurile islands.

—*Japan Mail*.
[It will be noted that although it is stated that the decision in the appeal has been given, the terms of the decision are not stated, so that the really important part of the tale is omitted.—Ed., H.K.T.]

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON PEACE.

AN INTERESTING REVIEW.

THE COST OF WAR TO THE PEOPLE.

The possible result of the forthcoming Peace Conference at Washington and the internal trouble in Russia continue to be the chief topics of discussion in the columns of the vernacular Press.

The *Jiji Shimpō* says now that the peace plenipotentiaries have been appointed by Japan and Russia, and the place and date of their meeting have been fixed, it may well be said that all the preliminaries necessary for the holding of the peace conference in regard to which President Roosevelt has so kindly taken the initiative, have now been successfully arranged. Here, then, ends the kindly offices proffered by President Roosevelt, as stated in his advice addressed to the belligerent countries, and the peace negotiations must now proceed without allowing any interference from an outsider. Nor should it be allowed that either of the parties to the Conference seek the assistance of a third party by any means whatever. Since the question of peace was mooted the action of the Japanese Government has been characterised by promptitude and straightforwardness; whereas it can hardly be denied that Russia has shown much vacillation and ambiguity in her doings. So far President Roosevelt has treated both Powers on an equal footing, but it must be remembered that with the termination of his intervention in arranging preliminaries the belligerents must assume the respective positions attained by the war. Needless to say, Japan is the victor and Russia the vanquished, and the plenipotentiaries should meet in conference fully recognising the respective positions of the countries they represent. Japan has a principle to go upon, and peace cannot be restored unless she obtains the terms that will satisfy her. Under no circumstances will Japan allow Russia to play a game of double-dealing or indulge in Machiavellian diplomacy, and Russia must distinctly understand that she will be a loser rather than a gainer if she plays any tricks.

Referring to the indemnity question as likely to prove a most knotty problem at the peace conference, the *Nichi-Nichi* writes that people are apt to doubt Japan's ability to exact a sufficiently large amount of indemnity to satisfy demands, and they cite in support the precedent of the Crimean War. People seem, however, to lose sight of the vast difference of circumstances between the Crimean and the present campaigns. In the former, though the Allies were nominally victorious, they had suffered severely, and the English and French Governments, thoroughly tired of the horrors of war, were only too glad to make peace after the fall of Sevastopol without taking much trouble about demanding an indemnity. Russia, by her craftiness in diplomacy, was eventually enabled to conclude peace without payment of any indemnity to the Allies. In the present war, on the other hand, the world knows full well how Russia was beaten at Port Arthur, at Mukden, and in the Japan Sea, and knows also the financial position of Japan and the temper of the nation. In short, Japan has no weakness of which Russia may take advantage, and therefore, unless Russia fully recognises her real position, her future may be fraught with grave consequences. Since the outbreak of hostilities Japan has raised 480 million yen in domestic loans and 150 million yen by increased taxation, besides incurring foreign loans to the amount of 550 million yen. So far the disbursements in the way of war expenditures have amounted to 900 millions, which will be largely expanded in the future with the progress of the campaign. The burden upon the people per capita of national debt has increased to ¥3.50 from ¥1.20 before the war, and the burden of taxation per capita to ¥8.30 from ¥5.20. Unless Russia is induced to make compensation for the material loss suffered by Japan through the war, it will take a long time for Japan to heal the financial wound inflicted upon her, and her progress will necessarily be hampered during such an interval. The adverse balance of foreign trade, which had been righted during the last few years after the Japan-China War of 1894-5, has again recurred since the outbreak of hostilities, the amount of imports for the half year just ended aggregating the extraordinary figure of 140 million yen. There is no prospect of this state of things being reversed in the near future. Moreover, the amount of foreign loans has reached 800 millions, and in future Japan will be called upon to make annual provision of 20 millions yen in payment of principal and interest. So long as the war lasts the exodus of gold may be prevented by means of the foreign-loan policy, but it is clear that after the restoration of peace a tremendous outflow of specie will ensue and a great strain will be thrown upon economic circles. To provide for this it is only proper that Russia should be called upon to make compensation. The loss has been suffered by Russia's action, and as Russia originally provoked the war she must be held responsible for the damages suffered by her action.

The *Nippon* speculates on the possibility of the peace negotiations ending in failure, or even if a peace treaty is ratified, of Russia failing in its performance owing to the revolutionary disturbances. "We are sure," writes our contemporary, somewhat warningly, "that the Government has studied the peace question in all its bearings, and there need be no fear that the victory bought by the blood of thousands of brave men will be lost by the tongues of two or three diplomats." It may safely be trusted that peace with honour will be secured at the forthcoming meeting of the peace envoys. Possibly the Peace Conference may be brought to a satisfactory issue easier than is generally supposed, but at the same time it must be remembered that there are many instances in which realisation is very different from anticipation. Indeed, there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. At least it would not be unprofitable to suppose that in which (1) the negotiations may fall cases in which a disagreement may arise, and (2) through owing to a disagreement Russia is unable to fulfil its provisions in consequence of the revolutionary troubles. Russia is said to have declared that if she is called on to pay an indemnity, it would be better that such money should be employed for the prosecution of the struggle than made a gift to Japan. Even, however, if Russia has made such a declaration, it must have been mere bluster not to be taken seriously, for it can hardly be supposed that there are not men in the Russian Government who see the folly of such a course. The cession of territory Russia may consider a blow to her prestige, but as this will not cause direct pain to her, it cannot be supposed that negotiations will be broken off on this score. All things considered, there seems to be less probability that the Peace Conference will end in failure than was at first expected. Russia's doings, however, are not always guided by the dictates of common sense, and therefore it is not at all improbable that a hitch may occur at any moment owing to some unforeseen incident. In case of a peace treaty being once ratified, Japan is not likely to repeat her experience of the Liaotung episode as far as she is concerned, but Russia may find herself unable to fulfil the provisions of the treaty owing to circumstances over which Japan has no control. Although the internal discord in Russia has not yet reached such a stage as to justify these apprehensions, there is no doubt that it is deep-rooted as it is widespread, and no one can positively say that the trouble will not develop at any moment into all the dimensions and the horror of the French Revolution. Whatever may be the final outcome of such a political upheaval in Russia, there is scarcely any doubt that its effect will be felt in the fulfilment of the terms of peace by Russia. Frankly speaking, Japan has studied the peace question in all its aspects and possibilities, and therefore she will be equal to any emergency that may occur during the peace negotiations or after the ratification of the terms at which the negotiators arrive.—*Japan Chronicle*.

COMMERCIAL.

Advices from Shanghai, dated 14th inst., state:—Business reported:—China Traders at \$73 at Ex. Tls. 73. Tugs "Ord" at Tls. 60. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 73 for December. Farnham, Boyds at Tls. 139 for July, and at Tls. 145/145 for December. Langkats at Tls. 187 for July, at Tls. 188 for September, and at Tls. 195 for December. Centrals at \$18. Telephones at Tls. 50.

Business done direct:—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharfs at Tls. 187/190 for July. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 73 for September, at Tls. 74 for October, and at Tls. 75 for December. Farnham, Boyds at Tls. 138 for July, at Tls. 140 for August, at Tls. 142/141 for September, and at Tls. 145 for December. Perak Sugars at Tls. 68. Langkats at Tls. 187 cash, at Tls. 185 for July, at Tls. 188 for September, at Tls. 190 for October, and at Tls. 195 for December. Hall and Hollis at \$97. Centrals at \$18.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.	
Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/101
Do. demand	1/116
Do. 4 months' sight	1/116
France—Bank T.T.	2/301
America—Bank T.T.	451
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/121
India T.T.	1/1401
Do. demand	1/141
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	71
Singapore T.T.	6 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	521
Java—Bank T.T.	1/131

Buying.	
1 months' sight L/C	1/110 15/16
6 months' sight L/C	1/111 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	401
4 months' sight do.	471
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/111 1/16
4 months' sight France	1/111 1/16
6 months' sight	1/111 1/16
4 months' sight Germany	1/111 1/16
Bar Silver	1/111 1/16
Bank of England rate	21 1/2
Sovereign	10/57

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.	
To-day's quotations are as follows:—	
Malwa New	@ 1,170/1,200
" Old	@ 1,350/1,380
" Older	@ 1,300/1,320
" Oldest	@ 1,380
Patna New	@ 1,105
Benares N. W.	@ 1,065
Perian (T. Iner)	@ 780/810

Today's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. (Two Dollars and a Half per Share) for the six months ending 30th June, 1905, will be paid on application to those persons who are registered as Shareholders in the above Company on the 26th July, 1905. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 26th July, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [757]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Official Administrator, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, For account of the Estate of the late Captain PATTERSON MARTIN,

on SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1905, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, THE GOODS AND CHATELS of the above Estate, comprising:—CLOTHING, BOOKS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRAVELLING BAG, CAMPFIREWOOD TRUNKS, &c., &c., &c. TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [758]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "BENAR IV," Capt. Sarchet, will be despatched as above, on or about 2nd August. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [756]

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), 20th July, 1905.

SANDOW, THE PERFECT MAN and EXPONENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, and his GRAECO-ROMAN ARENA. SUPPORTED BY HIS PUPILS OF ALL NATIONS.

SANDOW will appear nightly from 9.15 to 10.15 for the benefit of those living out of town. From 10.30 to 11.45 athletic displays by the pupils.

Plan at the ROBINSON COMPANY. Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1. Doors Open 8 P.M. Overture 9.15 P.M. A Special Car will run to the Peak every night 15 minutes after the performance.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [744]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT of

FINEST WILTSHIRE BACON.

Price, 70 Cents per lb.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [745]

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LD.

MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THIS CLIMATE.

UPON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, OF THE FINEST MATERIALS, AND UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION

OF FIRST-CLASS EXPERT EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

TUNERS, POLISHERS, REPAIRERS.

"EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC."

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND TALKING MACHINES.

Cash or Easy Payments.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [521]

THE "BURLINGTON."

2, PEDDER'S STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

DRESSES AND HATS OF THE LATEST FASHION

MADE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE AT MOST REASONABLE CHARGES.

A Very Large Assortment of HATS (Trimmed and Untrimmed), MUSLINS, SILKS, PONGEE SILKS, AND

The following from well-known Parisian Houses:—CHEMISES, UNDER GARMENTS, LACES, COMBS, SILK UMBRELLAS, &c.

At Prices, unprecedentedly low. HATS MADE AND TRIMMED BY OUR COURT MILLINER.

TELEPHONE No. 536. Hongkong, 15th July, 1905. [714]

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TOURANE."

Captain R. Girard, will be despatched for MAR-
SEILLES on TUESDAY, the 25th July,
at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *TOKIN*..... 8th August.
S.S. *SYDNEY*..... 22nd August.
S.S. *ARMAND BEHIC*... 5th September.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

T.H.E. Steamship

"CHUSAN."
Captain H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY on SATURDAY, the 20th July,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports in connection with the Company's
S.S. *China*, 7,912 tons, from Colombo.
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Persia*,
due in London on the 10th September.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
VIA
MOJITO, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
<i>Tremont</i>	9,566	T. W. Garlick.	At Aug. 8
<i>Pleades</i>	3,753	F. G. Purinton	—
<i>Shawmut</i>	9,566	E. V. Roberts	—

1 Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

Telephone 256.



DEPOT

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

To Let.

TO LET.

No. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy
Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at
present in occupation of the Steam
Laundry Co., Ltd.
No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing
Polo Ground.
OFFICES in course of erection, CON-
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).
GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. [169]

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine
Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS AND ELECTRIC
BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the
Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to—
H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguiar Street,
17 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.
Apply to—
H. N. MODY.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [547]

TO LET.

SHOP, No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CEN-
TRAL.
First Floor, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD,
CENTRAL.
Second Floor, Nos. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S
ROAD, CENTRAL.

Apply to—
S. BISNEY,
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1905. [639]

For Sale.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [57]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [50]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT,
Gasoline,
Lamps of all
descriptions
from the best
makers.

Incandescent
Lamps, Man-
tles, Chim-
neys, Shades,
&c., for
Gasoline and
Gas Lamps at
the most im-
moderate
prices.

Lamps fixed
up for Buyers
free of charge.

Naphtha of
the best kind
kept in stock.

For further information, apply to
T. W. KONG CO.,
56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904. [54]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,493,468	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of £1 @ ex- change 1/11 9/16 = \$3.46 for second half-year 1904	5 %	\$9.10 London £90 \$38 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$1,400,000 \$1,739	\$150,004	\$17 for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$325 sales
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$500,000 \$151,092 \$362,366 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904	6 1/2 %	\$76
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 %	Tls. 82
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$372,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$700,000 \$37,794 \$1,000,000 \$216,093 \$2,241 \$1,200,595	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 %	\$715 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$500,000 \$100,000 \$84,116 \$55,000 \$54,275 \$100,000 \$21,075 \$130,153 Tls. 126,000 Tls. 276,679	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$172 1/2
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$85 sellers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,595	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	11 1/2 %	\$305 buyers
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
China and Malacca Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$20
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 %	\$36 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	\$26,160	\$1 for second half-year 1904	9 1/2 %	\$16 1/2 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29 5/11 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$93 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 40,000 Tls. 116 Tls. 55,000 Tls. 54,275 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 21,075 Tls. 130,153 Tls. 126,000 Tls. 276,679	Tls. 43,762	Tls. 2 1/2 final making Tls. 4 1/2 for 1904 Tls. 1 1/2 final making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904 Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	7 1/2 % 7 1/2 % 4 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sellers Tls. 50 sellers Tls. 21/2 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	\$929	\$1.80 \$0.90 for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2 % 3 1/2 %	\$33 sellers \$27 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	7 %	\$142
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	Tls. 126,000 Tls. 276,679	Final of Tls. 12 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	11 %	Tls. 30
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 40,000 Tls. 116 Tls. 55,000 Tls. 54,275 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 21,075 Tls. 130,153 Tls. 126,000 Tls. 276,679	Tls. 6,190	Final of Tls. 12 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	11 %	Tls. 30
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	\$42,812	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$210 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	\$85,987	\$3 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$30 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2 %	Tls. 70 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	50,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	£7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)	13 %	Tls. 8 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	£4,873	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	6 %	G. \$17 ex div. \$6
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	£4,873	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$490
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,529,652	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903	...	\$490
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2 %	Tls. 143
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	\$8,577	\$3.75 for 1904	11 1/2 %	\$20 ex. new \$27 new
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	\$29,422	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$5 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$95 buyers
HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.								
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	\$498,289	\$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half- year 1904	7 1/2 %	\$106 1/2 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	\$489	\$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04	5 1/2 %	\$270
Howarth & Sons, Limited	6,000	\$64	\$64	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	\$49,936	\$12 for 1903	7 %	\$150 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$64	\$64	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	\$49,936	\$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	5 %	\$150 sellers
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,439 \$350,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,150 £4,435	Tls. 10,711	\$7 dividend	6 1/2 %	\$111 1/2
SHANGHAI AND HONGKOW WHARF COMPANY.								
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 32,000	Tls. 8,000	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 192 1/2
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 37,000	Tls. 9,250	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$380 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 192 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Asfor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	none	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	8 %	\$31 1/2 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T. Tls. 50	T. Tls. 50	Tls. 34,000	Tls. 8,000	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	Tls. 34,000	Tls. 8,000	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	10 %	\$18 sales
Do. (Founders)	133	\$15	\$15	Tls. 34,000	Tls. 8,000	None	...	\$7 1/2 sales
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	Tls. 3				

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 4004

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At Hongkong, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Arthur S. Adams, Am. Bap. ... of a daughter, still-born.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.

AGAINST BEACHCOMBERS.

(15th July.)

An unenviable reputation has been gained by Hongkong as the home of the wanderer, the ne'er-do-well and the vagrant—more familiarly known as the beachcomber. For years, Hongkong has apparently been the final resort of those whose first and last plea is that the world owes them a living, although they take no steps to earn that living. Periodically, batches of the more deserving have been helped to leave the Colony, but no sooner has one lot been sent away to try their luck in new fields than the average is maintained by the influx of new claimants to the world's charity. Seamen, engineers and stokers have been the worst offenders in this respect. The seamen have "jumped" their ship because they could not endure the food provided, or they had some grievance against the officers. Engineers and firemen found themselves on the beach for a variety of reasons—they lost their boat, or they had taken French leave, or they were tired of the sea and found Hongkong a pleasant place, for a time, in which to live on indiscriminate charity. Whatever the cause of their position, they invariably became in the end a public burden. If they found a philanthropist—and there are more philanthropists in Hongkong than would be believed—they would journey to Singapore and take that town by storm. The dumping of Hongkong beachcombers in neighbouring ports aroused much indignation, and Singapore especially has repeatedly protested against the practice. But nothing could be done with this class of people in Hongkong. As a rule, they found themselves rebuffed when they started to look for work, and eventually they gave up the effort, and lived by preying on the good-nature of the people in Hongkong. Should they be caught by the police authorities in the act of begging or contravening the Vagrancy Ordinance they were sent to the House of Detention and segregated from the criminals. Apparently the treatment meted out to them at the House of Detention has proved too mild and lenient. Some of those who had landed in that institution lived from month to month at the expense of the community, provided with ample meals and sheltered from the cold weather in winter. Recently the Legislative Council took up the question and passed a series of amendments to the Ordinance intended to make the House of Detention a vastly less desirable abode in the future than it has proved in the past. Under the regulations of the Ordinance as amended, a vagrant who may now be sent to the House of Detention will have to work for his living. At the pleasure of the Superintendent, he may be set to work at an industrial task, he may be set to work at an industrial task, or he may have to perform the monotonous task of picking a pound and a half of oakum a day; or he may be required to turn a crank 7,000 times; or do "any other work of a hard bodily nature which the Governor shall from time to time approve." The vagrant, however, will not be prevented from exchanging the seclusion of his cell for the freedom of a useful existence. He will be permitted to go out every day, except Sundays and other holidays, during such hours as the Superintendent may specify, for the purpose of seeking employment, provided that he has completed the work prescribed for that day. In some respects these regulations are akin to those in force in the casual wards of England. When a tramp goes to the workhouse in an English city or village he has to perform an allotted task in return for his bed and breakfast, and if he fails to do it, he becomes amenable to the law and usually finds himself landed in prison. It can hardly be argued then that these new regulations are unduly harsh on the self-constituted beachcomber, whose presence in the Colony is a nuisance, and may, as has happened in the past, become a menace. They will have the effect of making a potential vagrant think twice before he casts himself adrift on the beach at Hongkong. They will deter the loungers of Shanghai and Manila from throwing themselves on the mistaken generosity of Hongkong residents. And Hongkong will be shunned by the nomad and the loafer as a leper spot on the China coast. After all, Hongkong is no place for the labouring man, the out-of-work seaman, or the unemployed stoker. Hongkong is not a terminus port; shipmasters are not in the habit of enrolling crews at this port; and in civil life all the work that an unskilled white labourer is capable of performing can be done quite as well, and at a much cheaper rate, by the Chinese coolie. If the news is scattered broadcast over the Far East, that vagrants are not desired in Hongkong, they are treated almost on a par with criminals, that they have to work for their living, and are subject to all the rules, and the penalties which follow the infraction of these rules, of the prison or the House of Detention as it is euphemistically termed, there will soon be a marked diminution in the number of waifs and strays who wander aimlessly round Hongkong. It is, however, to be regretted that no scheme could be suggested whereby those who are committed to the House of Detention might labour at some useful work. Picking oakum or turning a crank is labour absolutely thrown away. Surely it might be possible to set these people to work at some occupation

which, while it brought in some return to the Government and did not interfere with the labour market, taught the vagrants a useful lesson which could afterwards be turned to account. But that is perhaps too Utopian an idea to bear fruit in Hongkong. The main object of the authorities is to clear the colony of beachcombers. It is safe to predict that the character of these new regulations will effect that purpose, and once free from the fraternity they will again make their appearance in Hongkong.

WHITE GLOVES.

(17th July.)

It is peculiarly gratifying to record the fact that the second Assize over which the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, will preside tomorrow will be signalled by the presentation of a pair of white gloves in token of the maiden-innocence of the community. In a city like Victoria, the hive of a most heterogeneous population, and the sanctuary of many social outcasts and lepers from other countries, the liability to sudden outbreaks of criminal violence and felonious practices is ever to be feared. The antagonistic interests of a great majority of the population have also to be considered; and the fact that a large proportion of the people have been reared in a condition of mute opposition to established law and order is also calculated to work for evil. Yet Victoria can establish a claim to comparative immunity from serious crime which many another town in this and other parts of the world might reasonably envy. So far as we can learn, this is the seventh occasion on which the Chief Justice of Hongkong has had the pleasant duty of accepting from the Registrar a pair of white gloves. In November last, it fell to the Registrar, Mr. Arathoon Selth, to present Sir Henry Berkeley, then the Chief Justice of the Colony, with the traditional emblem of purity so far as the criminal bench is concerned. The first recorded maiden sessions in the history of Hongkong occurred in August, 1873. The second occasion was in 1877. Then fourteen years elapsed until there was a clean sheet before the sessions; in 1891 Mr. (now Sir) William Meigh Goodman, who was Attorney General at the time, offered congratulations to Sir James Russell, the Chief Justice, on the felicitous event. Between 1891 and 1896, the spotless gloves were presented to the presiding judge twice. Then there was a long interval—from 1896 to 1904 the calendar of the criminal sessions was always occupied, but in the end of last year Sir Henry Berkeley was in a position to say that the diminution of criminal offences was a fact "particularly remarkable in a place like Hongkong where there is a vast moving criminal population," and to congratulate the police on the efficiency of their measures for the preservation of law and order. It is a happy augury for the administration of justice under the regime of Sir Francis Piggott that his Lordship's second appearance as judge at the criminal sessions should be recorded in white letters, and we can only trust that this favourable experience will be by no means exceptional in the future.

EDUCATION IN CANTON.

Recent events in China, the awakening of the educated classes to a realisation of the power they can exercise in co-operation, the increasing demand for educational facilities, and the readiness of the people to combine for the common good, have given a new insight into the spirit of progress which is gradually leavening the Empire. The very fact that Chinese of rank and ability should be alive to the importance of acquiring Western forms of education, and should be ready to adopt Western methods in thought as well as in business, is a tribute to the labours of that devoted band of missionaries and scholars who have spent their best days among the people, endeavouring to elevate the masses. One of the many institutions which have been started with this object in view is the Canton Christian College. Just twenty years ago the Canton Christian College was projected in America by a few supporters of missionary effort. The scheme was pushed forward with enthusiasm, and before long the Canton Christian College was established on a sound basis. The object of the College was stated to be—"To raise up educated men to be Christian ministers, teachers and physicians, as well as for every other calling in life; by teaching Western science, medicine and religion." It was also one of the cardinal principles of the promoters to foster and provide for a higher standard of education generally. Although the aims and ultimate intentions of the College were of an unusually high character—bearing in mind the natural conservatism of the natives and the distrust and suspicion which are engendered by new ideas, scarcely to be comprehended by the uneducated—the teachers who joined the Canton Christian College started their labours in a hopeful spirit, and with the full determination of making the College a success. The College has had many vicissitudes since it was opened; the innovation was not greatly appreciated at first, and it was difficult to reach the people who were the most likely to benefit from a course at the College, and to spread abroad the news which would tend to reassure their countrymen as to the character of the institution. But the Faculty persevered and their labours have been uniformly fruitful. The increasing attendance of students at the College made it clear to those at the head of affairs that it would soon be necessary to secure greater accommodation; but the question of

funds had to be considered. It has been said that "a good school is always a money-using, sometimes a money-making enterprise." And when it is stated that the income of the College from students last year fell short of meeting the full expenses by \$16,027.65 it will be recognised that the money question was of considerable importance. The Trustees set to work to raise a subscription the sum of \$100,000 gold, and of that amount \$50,000 gold has already been collected and invested for the benefit of the College. The work of erecting a permanent home for the College was therefore started, and on Thursday last the corner-stone was laid in position. That ceremony marks an epoch in the educational life of the Kwangtung province. It indicates the rapid advance which has been made in the modernising of the Chinese character. In a province which was once the very hotbed of disaffection towards foreigners, the quiet, yet enduring labours of the educationist have produced a revolution of feeling, which is found not only among those who are in a position to appreciate the value of the new spirit, but has even penetrated to the lower classes who vaguely realise the desirable changes which are being accomplished by the American teachers. The new College building will accommodate, we are told, nearly 300 students; and to show that there is no lack of candidates for admission it has only to be stated that the Faculty have found it possible to raise the standard of the preliminary examination, so that matriculated students may start on a much higher plane of study than was perhaps originally contemplated. The results achieved by the College in the past have been altogether satisfactory. Consul-General Lay, in his address at the laying of the corner-stone, emphasised the benefits which the Chinese will derive from increased facilities for obtaining advanced education, and very properly cited the example of Japan, which has sprung into the forefront of nations solely through her recognition of the principle that education and progress go together. He also suggested that a school of technology should be included in any scheme of education in China. There is no doubt that China remains undeveloped largely owing to the ignorance of the people on technical questions; the construction of railways and the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the country have been retarded simply on account of the absence of technical knowledge. Whether the Canton Christian College can hope to provide the school of technology which is so urgently required in China is to work out her own regeneration remains to be seen; but to the outsider it seems clear that the success which has attended the College in the past and the vast possibilities which exist for the future in the erection of the new buildings, open up a vista of useful work in which tuition in technical subjects should find an increasingly important place. The western world has not ceased to wonder at the enormous strides which Japan has made during the last fifty years. But who shall say that China's teeming millions may not within another half-century range themselves alongside Japan, and consequently alongside the great Powers of the world, in thought and deed? With seminars such as the Canton Christian College actively engaged educating the youth of the country in the knowledge of the West, and seeking to inculcate the duties of every intelligent Chinaman towards his compatriots, such a feature as the spectacle of the Chinese working together for a common object, for the rejuvenation of the Empire and the uplifting of the masses, should not be considered in the least degree impossible or improbable. The Rev. T. A. Pearce, of Hongkong, who was present at the ceremony in Canton, gave a deserved need of praise to the president and professors of the College on the auspicious occasion which had brought the gathering together. The Canton Christian College has a great future before it, and so long as the direction of the College is in the control of men of the type at present in charge its success is assured. All who are in sympathy with this movement will, with us, join in congratulating the College Faculty in having at last a permanent home in which they can pursue that educational work which has already found so many witnesses in its favour.

CABLE RATES TO EUROPE.

(18th July.)

The question of the cable rates between Europe and China is so closely allied to all that affects the interests of commercial houses in the East that it has naturally received much attention in Hongkong, which in some respects may be described as the clearing-house of the Orient. On several occasions the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has broached the subject and sent representations to the Imperial Government, suggesting the advisability of securing a reduction in the rates. Two years ago the concession of a 20 per cent. reduction was granted by the Cable Companies. But that concession was not given on account of the appeals made by representative firms in the East; it was due to the competition of the Pacific cable to Manila. The cable rate to Europe is still a heavy burden on those who are concerned with shipping transactions, and a further effort was made the other day to induce the Imperial Government to make forcible representations to the Cable Companies to reduce their rates. A deputation from various Chambers of Commerce throughout Great Britain, introduced by Sir David Sassoon, Mr., the chairman of the Telegraphs Committee of the House of Commons, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer

with the object of gaining the support of the Government in petitioning the Cable Companies to reduce the rates between Great Britain and Australia, India, and China. Sir David Sassoon declared that the cable rates to West Africa were ridiculously high; the rates to China were absurd; and even the 50 per cent. reduction on the Indian Tariff was not sufficient in view of the increasing number of telegrams which were being sent and received at both ends of the cable. Mr. Austen Chamberlain referred to the general principles laid down by Lord Balfour's committee, and held that the real function of these cable concessions which the Government gave was to furnish opportunities of correcting any marked unreasonableness on the part of the Cable Companies. He gladdened the hearts of the Indian representatives by stating that there would be a further reduction in the rate between England and India—from half a crown to two shillings a word—but there was no mention of China. The action of the Australian Government has retarded the reduction of rates there. It would seem then that merchants in the Far East will have to continue suffering the inconvenience and expense which high cable rates bring in their train. During the past year the Cable Companies have received enormous payments as the result of the Russo-Japanese war, but those who use the cables are not to benefit. The rapid extension of cable lines by foreign companies is the most promising feature of the situation. The next reduction in the cable rates to China may justly be attributed to that cause alone, just as the reduction in 1903 was recognised by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce as being due to the construction of the Pacific line to Manila. It may not be a patriotic view, but the fact remains quite clear that the commerce of the Far East will have to look to foreign competition in the laying of cables if they hope to get another reduction in the cable charges.

PARDONED AND BANISHED.

Captain Bouguin, who was sentenced by a Japanese Court, sitting in camera, to ten years' imprisonment for being guilty of espionage, has been pardoned and banished. Rightly or wrongly the sympathy of all foreigners in the East has been with Captain Bouguin. The fact that the trial was conducted in private did not allay the suspicion that he might be made the scapegoat of Russia's ally. As some Japanese papers pointed out, such an idea was absurd, and could never be entertained for a moment by anyone who knew the independence and integrity of the Japanese Court of Justice. Notwithstanding all these protestations, however, there were many who saw a political aspect in Captain Bouguin's condemnation. Taken in conjunction with the serious charges which, it was alleged, were proved against the French subject, the pardon of the Emperor affords some cause for speculation. Influential Frenchmen in Hongkong were of opinion that the French Minister at Tokio had been by no means as careful to guard the interests of French subjects in Japan as he should have been, but if it may be presumed that the liberation of Captain Bouguin is due to his representations, then such a suggestion is now without force. Although Captain Bouguin has to leave Japan, in which he has spent thirty years of his life, and to leave it under a shadow, there are few who will attach any stigma to his name. The general opinion seems to be that Capt. Bouguin in his capacity of newspaper correspondent was perhaps over-zealous and from his long acquaintance with Japanese methods, was in a position to acquire information which the Japanese Government desired to keep hidden from the world. At any rate, the Captain will not be obliged to undergo a ten years' penance for his indiscretions, and the affair is now closed.

OBITER DICTUM.

(19th July.)

A very vexed question as to the proper attitude which a passenger on a tramcar should adopt when challenged by the conductor over a question about the correct fare has been partially cleared up by the obiter dictum of the Puisne Judge of Hongkong during the hearing of a case the other day. A car conductor brought an action for damages for false imprisonment against a European. The evidence went to show that a sanitary inspector and some of his friends boarded a car in the western district of Hongkong. When asked to pay the fares the passenger handed a certain sum of money to the car conductor, who at that very moment had to run to the rear of the car in order to manipulate the trailer which is always losing the wire. On his return, he alleged that the sanitary inspector had not paid the proper amount; the passenger flouted the suggestion, and eventually the matter found a temporary resting place in the police station. The charge was refused, for lack of testimony, by the sergeant in charge, with the result that an action for false imprisonment followed as a sequel, and the passenger found himself mulcted in damages to the extent of \$25. In other words, because there was a difference of opinion to the extent of 30 cents between him and the conductor he had to pay out \$25, to say nothing of the costs which would not be inconsiderable. Now, we have nothing to do with the merits of the case, but every resident in the Colony will be anxious to learn how he should act were he placed in a similar situation. The learned judge laid it down that in such a case the passenger should say—"I have paid you what I believe to be the correct fare. If

you have any grievance, then here is my name and address, and the Company can sue me." That, is to say, he should do nothing himself but leave it to the Company to take whatever action they might consider justifiable. The passenger may be wrong, and should that be proved to the passenger's satisfaction he would undoubtedly prefer to make good the difference without flying to Court. But even supposing the passenger were in the right, surely it could not be held for a minute that he is entitled to stop the tramcar at any police station and detain everybody else in that and every other car while he settles his squabble with the conductor. The traffic would be utterly demoralised pending the arrangement of a petty dispute between a conductor and a passenger, who probably had a superabundance of time on his hands. The suggestion of the Puisne Judge that in such cases the passenger should calmly present his card, give his address and refer everything to the Company is clearly the right course to adopt. But people are very prone to believe that their grievance is of such supreme importance that heaven and earth must stand still until it has been rectified. Over and over again people have been told that it is useless to take the law into their own hands, but even those who might be suspected of knowing something about the law fall into the pit as readily as anybody else. The law may be a "hass," but it is generally foolish to fight against it. Even when one believes himself to be in the right it is as a rule the better policy to accept the position and smile pleasantly. A case illustrating this view occurred in Sydney recently, and is reported in the latest Sydney papers to hand. A tramcar passenger refused to pay a fare for a child occupying a seat in the car. The regulations provided that children under a certain age should travel free, if they were carried by their parents or nurses, but they must not occupy a seat. The car was empty and the parents allowed the child to occupy a seat, contrary to the rules; and when the conductor demanded a fare for the child the passenger in charge of the child refused payment. Then the law was put into motion for the recovery of one penny. In the end the passenger lost his case, had to pay a fine of five shillings, besides five shillings and sixpence costs, and eight shillings for witnesses' expenses—or a total of eighteen shillings and sixpence; and all because he refused to pay a penny. The fact is that the best policy to adopt in such circumstances is that of least resistance. Better to lose a penny than to squander a sovereign—better throw away ten cents than have to pay ten dollars, to say nothing of the worry and inconvenience which Court proceedings entail on the ordinary man. The satisfaction of having a real *bona-fide* grievance to dilate upon to one's friends is usually worth the small sum wasted.

PACIFIC TRADE TO CHINA.

(20th July.)

Some of the leading journals of the Pacific slope are gradually beginning to realise that there are two sides to the question of excluding the Chinese from United States soil. If there is a danger at all in the immigration of Chinese, under moderate restrictions, that danger affects the workers of the Western States more than any other section of America. And trading on that fact an agitation has been created and fostered by a few *so-called* public-spirited individuals against the admission of the Chinese labourer, merchant, or scholar to American territory. The Government at Washington, willing to gratify the wishes of a handful of bigots, drafted the Chinese Exclusion Treaty with the result that the fat was in the fire. The growing trade of the Western States with China was overlooked at first, but now that the independent and patriotic action of China's merchants is apparent, and the harm which may accrue to American trade vaguely realised, there is a decided movement among the thinking men of the West to call a halt in the matter of the Exclusion Treaty. One of the San Francisco papers, which is foremost in directing attention to the danger of alienating the trade of the Pacific coast with China, points to the American goods which find their way into China through Amoy, in support of its policy of *justitia lente* so far as legislation against Chinese immigrants is concerned. Last year Amoy took 7,771,700 pounds of cotton yarn from the American traders. In view of the fact that cotton growers in the southern states were discussing only the other day the advisability of leaving the greater part of the cotton crop unpicked because they could find no outlet for it, the very idea of voluntarily closing the Chinese market against themselves by adopting a piece of class legislation would be the height of folly. A purchaser of nearly 8,000,000 lbs. of cotton yarn is not to be lightly thrown aside. Yet the American dealer will endeavour to build up a trade with the Chinese Empire while at the same time he holds himself at liberty to revile his clientele. To some Americans every Chinaman is a coolie; it is only the travelled American who recognises the difference. And the American immigration laws are framed on the same principle that the Chinese immigrant is of the coolie class until he has proved himself otherwise by submitting to the "grafting" operations of the officials. It is fortunate that newspapers of standing in San Francisco and Seattle are seeking to stem the volume of irresponsible empiricism, and are submitting actual facts instead of manufactured arguments. In this connection the unwise policy of excluding Chinese from the Philippines is creating some interest in America. The arguments for and

against are rather interesting. It is submitted on the one side that, in order to teach the Filipinos to work and to bring them to the islands to a high state of industrial efficiency and production, it is absolutely necessary to rigidly exclude Chinese and other outside labour. The work of the Chinese in the British possessions of the East and especially in the "trails," and the prosperity of the Netherlands Indies as the result of Chinese labour are completely ignored. On the other side is that large class, growing larger every year, which is taking the trouble to see things with its own eyes and to form its own conclusions. Commander Coffin of the U.S. Navy, who has been in the Philippines, so far as progress is concerned, will be the free admission of Chinese, who are ready to labour, while the Filipinos stubbornly persist in leading lives of indolence. That, of course, is merely enunciating a fact to which Britain has given practical effect long ago. The Chinese are the steadiest and most indomitable workers in the East; prosperity dogs their heels, and that prosperity is enjoyed by the native as well as by the foreign interloper. The situation in the Philippines, says the San Francisco "all," summons to a solution the common sense and genius of the American people. But what that solution will be is beyond their ken. To those in the East the only possible solution would seem to be the free admission of Chinese to the Philippines, and the adoption of reasonable laws dealing with the admission of Chinese immigrants to the United States.

BRITAIN'S EXCLUSION BILL.

(21st July.)

According to a telegram which appears in a contemporary, the House of Commons has passed the Aliens Bill. The British Government have been considering the question of restricting the free admission of aliens to the country for several years, but under the pressure of more urgent business the Aliens Bill was finally allowed to be quietly shelved. Recent events in England, however, have acted as a kind of forecast of what might be expected should the Government delay the passing of this measure any longer. Processions of unemployed from all parts of the Midlands have been tramping through mud and water in order that they might lay their grievances at the door of the nation. Footsore and weary, yet buoyed up by the hope that work would come when they reached London, these processions of workmen who could not find work marched to the metropolis to find that sympathy was the only reward offered them. And sympathy goes ill with an empty stomach. While these men were practically on the verge of starvation, condemned to remain idle through no fault of their own and punished for the sin of their forefathers by having to watch the faces of their wives and families grow thinner and more pinched every day, the scum of the Continent was fattening in the purlieus of Soho. It is a glorious thing to shout that Great Britain is a free country, but when it becomes free to the rascals and criminals of every country—while the native-born is fettered by conventions and chained by want—there is decidedly "something wrong in the state of Denmark." For years it has been customary for the police of Europe to seek for their most noted criminals in London. Whenever a defaulter found himself almost enclosed in the clutches of the law he made a bee-line for Great Britain, which thus became the modern Atlantis of Europe. These malefactors, enemies to well-ordered society, brought their particular vices with them. The list of those to be tried at each criminal session in London was composed of names which spoke of Polish or Hungarian or even Turkish origin. The plain, unvarnished Smiths were noticeably absent, and instead there were names which ended in "sky" or "berg" or any other suffix which betokened a foreign birth. This far from peaceful invasion permeated all ranks. The workmen who were trying to raise their condition by mutual support found their greatest enemies in the aliens who crouched together in unthinkable dens and worked for starvation wages until they saw an opportunity of fleeing the people who allowed them to exist. The Aliens Bill was recognised to be an immediate necessity, if the sons of the soil were to live comparatively free lives. Why should every scamp in Europe, or Asia for that matter, be permitted to dump himself and his belongings down in England? It was said that the greater proportion of these aliens were really visitors en route to America. But it was forgotten that America imposes an examination on all immigrants, and those who did not satisfy requirements were incontinently hustled back—not to their native birthplace, but to "merrie England," there to sink or swim, to live by their wits rather than by their hands. Those who were against the Aliens Bill proudly pointed to the valued legacy which the talented and earnest Huguenots had left the working-people of England; they pointed to the magnificent work done by foreigners who had been compelled to fly their own countries and settle in England. But the Aliens Bill is not directed against those political refugees whose only crime is their inability to remain calm under oppression and sit silent while official enormities are being committed. The Aliens Bill is not directed against the competent, the skilful and the brainy honest man. It is a barrier erected in the face of the shiftless and the incapable; against the criminal classes of Europe, those who have been saturated in the vices of continental cities. No man with a clean conscience and a willing arm will be refused admission to Great Britain; but the mental lepers and criminally diseased will be resolutely shut out, so that their very presence may not contaminate the air and poison the ground. The Aliens Bill, unless it has been wonderfully altered in Committee, does not go so far as the Immigration laws of the United States, but it should suffice to effect a marked reduction in the crime of the island and leave a little foothold on his island for the native. Now that the Bill has passed through the House of Commons, it will meet no obstruction in the House of Lords, and the Royal Assent to the Bill may be expected

at the end of the present session. The Aliens Bill was greatly needed and should prove a boon and a blessing to the people of Great Britain.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS IN HONGKONG.

(22nd July.)

In a Colony like Hongkong, whose cosmopolitan population is one of its chief features, it might have been expected that anything savouring of cliques and class distinctions would be rigidly tabooed. The numerous interests of the Colony impose an intercourse with the people of all nations such as obtains in other places, and the result is that, in business at any rate, there is, generally speaking, an entire absence of racial feeling, all castes mingling and fraternising in the best spirit. But when we come to the social side another trait of human nature is disclosed. Of course, it may be said that every man has a perfect right to do what he pleases in his private life, and while that may be perfectly true the man of business takes good care to offend nobody by any assumption of superiority over those with whom he is in daily contact. It has been left for an organisation—whose motto is that all men are brothers—to proclaim blatantly the distinction which is supposed to attach to European birth, and to hoist the banner of social snobbery in the face of the very people from whom they are continually soliciting favours. The Young Men's Christian Association of Hongkong—worked from America—is imbued with a spirit of almost baronial pride of birth. No descendant of Warwick the Kingmaker ever pointed with greater haughtiness to the blood-royal in his veins than do these members of a Christian body, attest their nobility of caste. Their portals are closed to the riff-raff who did not happen to be raised in some European barn. It is more difficult for the native-born to gain admission to their distinguished company than it is for a foot-black to gaze on the King. As they started, so they have continued; but their latest exploit is particularly worthy of attention. It has been arranged that on Bank Holiday the members of this precious Association will have an excursion to Mira Bay. A few circulars were printed for distribution among that limited class which is eligible to accompany the excursionists. There was no suggestion that the circulars should be posted in public places, for the simple reason that it was feared the aristocracy of the Association might be overwhelmed by the common herd who are not wanted. There was at least a spark of decent feeling shown in the attempt to conceal the proposed trip from the knowledge of those whose application for a ticket could only have been regarded as a piece of gross effrontery, though entirely consistent with the opinion which is held by the high and mighty members of the Y.M.C.A. concerning everybody and everything not stamped with the hall-mark of European birth. So in order to prevent contamination by those not entitled to walk into the Presence, the circulars were handed round among the select few. Probably there would have been no circulars at all, had there not been the question of expense to consider. But the nobility of the Y.M.C.A. in Hongkong are apparently not always so staunch to their colours as the vulgar crowd towards each other; and it was necessary to get a certain number of excursionists to ensure the financial success of the outing. Everybody entrusted with the sale of these tickets is supposed to know by intuition the people who are officially declared by the Y.M.C.A. to be persons who are neither fit nor proper to associate with, but that only applies to the male section of the community. The young in deities of the Y.M.C.A. have excommunicated the non-European males, but, being only mortal, they have said nothing about the ladies. The absurdity of the situation which their crazy idiosyncrasy has brought about would be very funny if it were not so contemptible. It is possible for a member of the Y.M.C.A. to escort a lady of the outside class—that is to say the non-European-born class—to the excursion, and even to introduce her to the great intellects of the Association. But he cannot invite her brother to the picnic. He may induce half a dozen members of the Young Women's Christian Association—which, to its credit be said, is practically absolutely free from this rank snobbery and cheap pretensions—to join the excursion, so that his entourage might consist of all classes of the community on the female side. But if he dared to invite their fathers, or brothers or second cousins the probability is that as an iconoclast of the first water he would be incontinently thrown into outer darkness, where it is supposed that all is weeping and gnashing of teeth. It comes to this that where the female section of society is concerned a man, even a member of the Y.M.C.A., can do no wrong; but when it comes to the male, he might be guarded against himself. He has to even fraternise and find himself chummy with a non-European; things more wonderful have happened. So in order to prevent such a state of affairs, if possible, this Christian Association has let it be understood that none of the native-born—no matter his colour, character or ability—need apply. And this is what they are pleased to call Young Men's Christian Association principles! It must be remembered that the Y.M.C.A. has never been backward in soliciting subscriptions from the very people it now seeks to ostracise. Whenever anything is wanted for the organisation, there is a call to arms, and by means of diplomacy and a suitable amount of cajolery those outsiders are graciously permitted to hand over their donations and subscriptions to the benevolent and brotherly members of the Y.M.C.A. To tell the truth, the Y.M.C.A. in Hongkong is practically maintained by the people who are looked down upon by the members. The very meekness and readiness of those outsiders to render help to the Association when asked is counted as so much against them. The spoliation of the Egyptians by the chosen people of God was carried out in an amateurish sort of way compared

with the tactics adopted by the Y.M.C.A. of Hongkong. "We are the people," says the Y.M.C.A. "and there is none like us." They will have their excursion to Mira Bay in the sanctity of their own society. Those who know what that society is likely to be will cordially wish them joy and a happy ending—financially, of course—to the trip. But they should be made clearly to understand that when they next come forward to solicit alms they should give a wide berth to those who are deemed inferior mortals, whose company is not desired in the fastidious circles of the Y.M.C.A., and whose only claim to recognition at all is that they have some spark of human kindness in their breasts and a specially developed bent in the direction of generosity and brotherliness, things which are apparently unknown to the Y.M.C.A. of Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

S. C. FARNHAM, BOYD & Co.

Mr. J. R. TWENTYMAN'S RESIGNATION

FROM THE DIRECTORATE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th July, 2.40 p.m.

Mr. J. R. Twentyman, chairman of directors of Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., has resigned from the Board.

[On the arrival of the German mail steamer from Shanghai this morning it was learnt that a report had been current in the Northern settlement that, upon Mr. Twentyman's return from Japan, where he had gone for a change after his recent carriage accident, he would tender his resignation from the directorate of the Shanghai Dock Co. It is said that he was prompted to this course by the dissatisfaction expressed by a body of shareholders of the management of the business of the Company with special reference to the vexed question of the proposition for the sale of the Company to a London syndicate. It is believed Mr. Twentyman's intention is to give up active participation in business in the East and will be retiring home shortly.—ED., H.K.T.]

[Official.]

THE OCCUPATION OF SAGHALIEN.

Mr. M. Nomura, Consul for Japan, has kindly forwarded to us the following telegram:—

Tokio, July 15, 1.25 p.m.

Saghalien Army reports that our army, pursuing the enemy, dislodged him from the neighbourhood of Vladimirovka and Biljineye (two miles west of Vladimirovka) on the 10th inst., and occupied both places. The enemy's main force retreated to the fortified position north-west of Dalineye, where, with some field guns and machine guns, stubborn resistance had been offered. Our army commenced a vigorous attack on the 11th inst., and routed the enemy towards Manka at dawn of 12th inst. The enemy's losses are yet unascertainable, but probably at least 150.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

15th inst.

Shareholders in the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd. met for their sixteenth ordinary yearly meeting at the company's offices, St. George's Building, at 12.30 p.m. to-day. There were present Mr. A. G. Wood, chairman of directors, presiding, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, and Mr. G. H. Medhurst (directors), Messrs. E. W. Terry, H. Carmichael, J. Wheeler, R. Roberts, A. O. Baptista, A. Chew, Lim Shui Lim, J. R. Michael, P. Tester, J. W. C. Bonnar, and W. H. Wickham, manager. The notice calling the meeting was read. The Chairman said:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I trust I have your permission to follow the customary course and to take them as read. The directors have much pleasure in submitting these accounts to you as they show a steady increase in the company's operations, our services now equalling upwards of 34,500 lamps of 8 candle power, 85 arc lamps and 15 lifts, against last year 27,500 lamps of 8 candle power, 85 arc lamps and 12 lifts. Our earnings have increased correspondingly, the balance of profit and loss account amounting to \$112,199.88 against \$99,969.77 last year. In dealing with this credit balance, after deducting directors' fees in the manner proposed, viz., to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. amounting to \$112,199.88, and to set aside a reserve of \$25,000, leaving a balance of \$22,199.88 carried forward to next account, the directors would have liked to propose a larger dividend and a smaller amount written off, but they have been restrained from doing so by the following considerations. First, that in all probability we shall require to call up the balance of the unpaid capital, \$150,000 before the end of the year, and by paying a 10 per cent. dividend now they will be in a better position to maintain the same per centage next year on the larger capital, and next because some important alterations are about to be made in our distributing system, that is, we are about to replace the greater portion of our overhead wire service through the Central and Eastern parts of the City by underground cables. This amounts very much to replacing an old system of service by a new one, with the sacrifice of the old one. This last has, however, quite rendered its capacity for service, what we need a new system to enable us to supply a better service through the districts concerned and will allow of extensions into more distant districts as may be required. The cost of these alterations will amount to about \$12,000, and although they will be considerable improvements, still they are very much replacements of old plant by new, and as such have been taken into account by the reports in dealing with the distribution of the funds at their disposal. In the report we have mentioned that we are building a new chimney at the works, the present one being found inadequate to requirements. The cost of this will come into next year's accounts. In the month of March last, tenders for lighting the roads in the Peak district were called for by the Government. Accordingly we put forward one and subsequently learned with regret that our application was unsuccessful. I have only one other matter to

put before you and that is about the close of our financial year, now the end of the month of April. We find this for many reasons an inconvenient date for us, whilst two months earlier say, the end of the month of February would suit us much better. This involves only altering the date of our financial year to the last day of February, which the directors have power to do; if you approve the coming financial year for us will thus be to instead of 12 months, after that the course will be as usual. No questions were asked. The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. J. R. Michael seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

DIRECTORS.

On the proposition of Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, seconded by Mr. P. Tester, the appointments of Mr. G. H. Medhurst and the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson to the board of directors *vice* Messrs. E. S. Wheeler and W. J. Gresson resigned, were confirmed.

Mr. J. Wheeler moved, and Mr. H. Carmichael seconded, the resolution that Messrs. A. G. Wood and G. H. Medhurst be re-elected directors. Agreed.

AUDITORS.

Mr. E. W. Terry proposed, and Mr. Lim Shui Lim seconded, that the Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart and Mr. C. W. May be re-elected auditors. Agreed.

The Chairman:—That is all the business. I have to thank you for your attendance and to state that dividend warrants will be ready, on application, on Monday.

MAIDEN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

18th inst.

An interesting ceremony took place at the Supreme Court-house this morning, at the opening of the Criminal Sessions. As stated in the *Hongkong Telegraph* yesterday, there were no cases on the list for trial, and the maiden sessions were therefore signalled by the presentation of a pair of white gloves to the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott. The Court was crowded with jurors who had been summoned to attend, and by spectators curious to witness the ancient and time-honoured ceremony of presenting to the Judge the symbolic emblems of purity.

His Lordship took his seat while the usher rapidly delivered the usual proclamation. The Registrar, Mr. Arathoon Seth, handed to His Lordship the sheet containing the names of those in prison on remand, and stated that there were no names on the "committed for trial" list.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley, said:—May it please your Lordship, I have great pleasure in announcing to your Lordship that there are no cases for trial at this Assizes. And I have to offer my congratulations to your Lordship and to the community on the fact that the peace of the Colony should be such as to call for no occasion for troubling the inhabitants thereof.

The Registrar, Mr. Seth, said:—Your Lordship, it is usual in accordance with ancient custom on an occasion of this kind for the presiding Judge to receive a pair of white gloves in token of the maiden purity of the sessions. I have the pleasant duty of asking your Lordship's acceptance of a pair of white gloves which I have the honour to present on this occasion.

The gloves were enclosed in a neat box of native workmanship, something after the style of a presentation casket.

The Chief Justice, in acknowledging the presentation, said:—I have to thank you, Mr. Registrar, on receiving this presentation in accordance with the ancient custom of the Court. I have also, Mr. Attorney General, to acknowledge the remarks which you have made on this occasion. Gentlemen of the panel—in consequence of the absence of crime at this time, it is my pleasant duty to congratulate you on escaping from the duty of sitting as jurors, and especially on escaping the spending of a hot day in Court. It is a pleasing sign of the condition of the Colony which has been symbolised by the presentation to the Judge of a pair of white gloves. And it has also another aspect—the fact that it affects the Colony. One swallow does not make a spring, nor one white candle a millennium; but this is the second occasion within a short space of time on which this Court has met only to find that there were no cases for trial and I think one is justified in considering this point that it should be possible the public peace of the Colony should remain undisturbed from the commission of those graver crimes which are tried at the Assizes. This fact is especially noticeable, and especially worthy of congratulation, because the Legislature in appreciating the frequency of the occurrence of crime in the Colony have judged it expedient to hold the Assizes once a month. In two separate months during this year the calendar has been completely blank. I have again to congratulate you on this occasion and it is now my pleasant duty to discharge you from attendance at this Court.

As stated in our columns yesterday, this is the seventh occasion on which the presiding judge at the criminal sessions has received a pair of white gloves to signify a maiden session. Through the courtesy of Mr. Arathoon Seth, the Registrar, we are enabled to state that the following are the previous dates on which this interesting ceremony has been enacted:

1.—August	1873
2.—January	1877
3.—February	1891
4.—January	1893
5.—September	1876
6.—November	1904
7.—July	1905

BOARD AND LODGING.

THE QUESTION OF A SPECIAL DEFENCE.

18th inst.

"Why do you bring these cases into my Court?" asked Mr. Justice Wise in the Supreme Court this afternoon during the hearing of a claim brought by Olive Hale, of 23 Lyndhurst Terrace, against Grace Starr, of Austin Road, Kowloon. They have been getting far too common of late," he continued, "and I wish you could settle them without coming here." The plaintiff sought to recover the sum of \$205 for board and lodging owing by defendant who had lived at plaintiff's house, and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Goldring, raised, among other defences, that of immoral consideration.

Upon this plea being put forward, His Honour said:—I have a great mind to stop the case because I have held on so many occasions that I should have a copy of any special defence before me.

Mr. Goldring:—I was not aware of that. His Honour:—I have held over and over again that the Court should have a copy.

Mr. Goldring:—I submit that under the terms of the Ordinance I am not obliged to furnish it.

His Honour:—I say you are. Mr. Goldring:—There is nothing to say—His Honour:—I might turn round and say I will adjourn this for a fortnight.

Mr. Goldring (who had previously asked for an adjournment of the case owing to the illness of the defendant)—I wish you would, my Lord.

His Honour:—Yes, I know, but I won't though. I laid it down ten years ago that I must have copies of special defences.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, for plaintiff, proceeded to read the defence, and afterwards called the plaintiff who spoke in support of her claim, and in cross-examination said that the premises in question was a boarding house and not a brothel or what was known in America as a "sporting house."

His Honour pressed her on the point but plaintiff maintained that it was a boarding house. She was questioned at some length on the subject and eventually the point was determined. His Honour pointing out to Mr. Beavis that he could not recover lodging. That point had been decided over and over again. If he was agreeable to come down to the question of board the case could be adjourned to the Registrar.

After further discussion judgment was given for plaintiff for the amount found due in respect of board only, the matter to be taken before the Registrar.

NEW TERRITORY LAND ACTION.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

20th inst.

In Original Jurisdiction to-day—the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, on the bench—the case of Leung Hong, timber dealer, residing at 219, Des Voeux Road against Pang Chin Ngo and Ten Un Sang, merchants of Des Voeux Road and Wing Lok Street came on for hearing.

The plaintiff claimed \$11,718.35 damages for breach of covenant "for quiet enjoyment of all that piece of land registered in the Land Office as sec. 25 of Sam Sui Po, Lot No. 12 comprised in and assured by an indenture of assignment dated 20th January, 1900, between the defendants and the plaintiff."

Mr. Calthrop, instructed by Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Goldring, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. R. A. Harding represented the first defendants.

It was explained that the plaintiff bought certain land from the defendants in the New Territory for the sum of \$7,932.54, the area being about 33,000 square feet. The plaintiff assigned his interest in the land to a man named Wong Tang Sam. A bond was entered into by the plaintiff's father Leung Po, in order to secure the title. The title was investigated by the Land Court and it turned out that it was not valid as to about 14,000 square feet and thereupon an action was brought by Wong Tang Sam against Leung Po and judgment was obtained for \$10,543, which was a proportion of the purchase money, with interest and the costs of the motion.

The Chief Justice held that the action could not be brought in its present form and suggested that Leung Po, the father of the plaintiff, should be joined in the action in order to make it competent.

After considerable discussion the case was adjourned in order that his Lordship's suggestion might be carried into effect.

STEAM-LAUNCH CASE.

THE "WING FOOK'S" REPAIRS.

20th inst.

In the Court of Summary Jurisdiction to-day, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the "Fok Un" firm sued Ma Tsun Kue and Ma Mui Mah for \$122.67 for work done to the steam-launch "Wing Fook."

Mr. F. P. Hett, of Bruton, Hett & Goldring, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada a Castro represented the defendants.

In this case the plaintiff firm carried on business as shipbuilders at Sam Sui Po. In October last year on the instructions of the second defendant considerable repairs were made on the launch, the total cost being \$722. Of that amount there still remained a balance of over \$100 due which the plaintiff firm now sought to recover. It may be mentioned that the same launch was the subject of litigation in Court last week, the question then under consideration having to do with the propeller.

His Lordship asked if this was a case of the propeller again.

Mr. Hett:—Not this time.

His Lordship:—Oh I see. She ran on a rock this time. (Laughter).

After hearing evidence the case was adjourned.

A HONGKONG BANKRUPTCY.

HOW CANTON LOTTERIES WERE FINANCED.

20th inst.

The examination bankruptcy of Ma Fat Ting, managing partner in the firm of Lai Hing, goldsmith and bankers was again continued before Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, to-day. In the course of the earlier questions it appeared that the money owing to creditors was \$98,416 due for money deposited in the bank, while the assets were stated to be \$1,200,000. Large sums had been lent to the Wang Fung Co., which controls the Wai Sing lotteries of the Kwangtung province. One amount borrowed was \$115,767 and last year some hundreds of thousands of dollars were lent.

The Official Receiver, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, continued his examination of Ma Fat Ting. Was there any written agreement between the partners of the Wang Fung?

Ma Fat Ting:—No. Was there any partnership agreement drawn up?—No.

When the partnership was first formed are you sure there was no partnership agreement?—No, there was none. There were conditions drawn up. They are in Canton, with the firm.

Did you sign a copy of those conditions?—No, I did not.

Have you seen one?—Yes. What were the conditions?—I forget them just now. I know one or two items. How much money the capital was and the wages for the partners. Each one got something. That is all I remember.

Your share was \$6,000 a year?—Yes. That was wages.

Is that provided for in the conditions?—Yes. The people who subscribed \$50,000 each got \$500 a month.

How much had you in the firm?—I had \$60,000 odd or nearly \$70,000 in the firm.

His Lordship:—He had interest as well on that \$60,000?

Witness:—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver:—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages besides that what other moneys did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit then there was a division.

His Lordship:—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all over, and made money.

Did you borrow it from anybody?—No.

The Official Receiver:—You are a partner in the Wang Fung?—Yes.

Your name is down on the list of partners and the list of conditions?—It is.

The Official Receiver:—What he calls the conditions, my Lord, is really the partnership

agreement. (To witness) Did you always receive this \$6,000 a year?—Yes.

When the Wang Fung was not paying, you received it just the same?—Well, according to the regulations it had to be paid. If it was not paid it remained due whether there was profit or not.

His Lordship:—How were they to pay it?—There was no money it was a matter of accounts. It remained due to me. Sometimes it was not paid.

The Official Receiver:—Was it paid last year?—No.

Was it paid the year before?—Yes, it was. What did the other partners get?—Some \$500; some \$1,000.

Do you know the total amount paid per month?—Everything was paid out.

His Lordship:—Have you any copy of the agreement between Lai Hing and Wang Fung?

The Official Receiver:—It is in Canton. (To witness) There were several thousand dollars paid out to the partners every month, but the money belonged to other people, moneys advanced to the Wang Fung?—I don't know. The man always saw the accounts up in Canton.

When the Wang Fung was not paying, the partners were drawing several thousand dollars a month?—If there was no profit the Wang Fung put it down to the credit of the partners and did not pay the money. The man who saw the accounts in Canton will know. I don't know.

Was there any agreement between Lai Hing and the Wang Fung as to the moneys advanced?—There was no written agreement, but there was a note made of the money laid.

His Lordship:—What was the rate of interest?—One and a fifth per cent. It was not that the Tai Hing must lend to the Wang Fung. If we had money we lent it. If we hadn't, we didn't. We were willing to lend to the Wang Fung because the masters were such wealthy men. Every one of them was a big man. When we had money we lent it and trusted them on their application.

Mr. Gedge, of Johnson, Stokes and Master, said he appeared on behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and wished to ask some questions.

How much does Lau Hok Shan owe the Wang Fung syndicate?—About \$700,000.

His Lordship:—You said you had \$700,000 in the Wang Fung. Is that one of the test shares?—Yes.

It was stated that the shares of the Wang Fung firm are divided into twenty shares, and the shareholders are as follows:—Lau Hok Shan, twenty shares; Lau Wei Chun, two-and-twenty; Wei A Yuk, two-and-twenty; Lau Cheuk Chi, two-and-twenty; Wei Long Shan, one-and-twenty; Cheong Shui, one-and-twenty; Ma Fat Ting, one-and-twenty; So Yue Sai, one-and-twenty.

Mr. Gedge put a series of questions as to the names of those holding shares. He produced a book and said:—That contains entries of 38 bills drawn by the Wang Fung in Rangoon, Bombay, Singapore, and elsewhere; and an account of the telegraphic transfers. This is one of the books of the Wang Fung showing the deeds of the firm?—Yes.

Whom were those bills drawn by?—I don't know them all.

I'll read some. Yee Shun, Lai Hing, Wing ching Loong, Lai Tung, Kwong Chun Wai. They were drawn on various places?—All round.

Did those shops that drew the bills get the money?—No, Lau Wei Chun told the firm to chop on behalf of the people.

Sai Pat Tong managed the business?—Yes.

And Lau Wei Chun requested these firms to draw the bills by chopping them?—Yes.

Where did the money go to that the Bank paid?—The money was issued for the use of the Wang Fung in Canton.

All the money went to the Wang Fung?—Yes.

What security did the Hongkong Bank get

Mr. Hareland this morning. Asked what he had to say for himself, he stated that his husband's first wife had struck her and wanted to kill herself. She had been removed to the asylum and examined and pronounced to be sane. His wife said she had done very wicked thing, and if she did not wish to trouble with the first wife she had better go back to the house. On her sister's promise to look after her in future, his wife discharged her with a caution.

ALLBRED PERJURY

BY A CLERK.

12th inst.
This afternoon, before F. A. Hareland, U.M.W., interpreted in the office of a firm, appeared on remand charged with perjury committed in the case in which he had signed a false declaration in a certain case filed in the Supreme Court, on the 13th inst.

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, J.C., instructed Mr. H. G. C. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, for the defence.

It will be remembered that when the case was called before the Court last Friday, Mr. Bailey contended that the summons was irregular inasmuch as it did not specify the particular act for which the defendant was charged with perjury, and on the prosecution undertaking to furnish him with the details of the charge, he then elected not to press his objection, the case being remanded till to-day to give the prosecution time to furnish details.

On the case being called on, Mr. Looker stated that the document alleged to be falsely signed by the defendant contained this clause on which the charge of perjury was based: "I know of my own knowledge that Tung Fook Chow is a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre."

Mr. Looker said that Tung Fook Chow was not, and never had been, a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre. He read a number of affidavits from the partners, and others connected with the theatre, stating that Tung Fook Chow was not a partner, and went on to point out that on one occasion when he had to serve a summons on Tung Fook Chow he had asked others in the theatre about Tung. As a matter of fact Tung and defendant were entirely unknown to each other. The defendant had made a false declaration, whether by premeditation or malice aforethought, or through a careless habit he had got into, he, Mr. Looker, did not prepare to say, but as a matter of fact account of that declaration Tung had been perjured for some seven days, until application on affidavits was made for his release, the case against him in the Supreme Court was discharged.

Tung Fook Chow said he was a business man in Canton, and lived in Yung Yuen Street. He was a dealer in silk and piece goods. He was a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre in Hongkong. His elder brother Tung Hok Yuen, and a clansman, Tung Yiu Tze, were partners, the former being the managing partner, and having rooms at the theatre because of his position. Since his brother had been managing partner witness came down almost every month to see him. Before his brother became managing partner he used almost to pay periodical visits to Hongkong—several times a year. He remembered defendant having been with him in Canton. He was then at the theatre witnessing a performance. Before a day he had never seen the defendant. Defendant handed him the two writs for \$7.00 each, the Ko Sing Theatre owed. Defendant said: "These are two writs to be served on you." Witness replied: "I am not the owner." Defendant said: "Are you Tung Fook Chow?" Witness replied: "I am." Defendant then said: "I have been told to hand the writs to witness, but he did not know much about it. Witness took defendant to the manager, and in his presence handed the writs to the manager, and then the defendant left. Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said his name was Tung Fook Chow—that was his name. Tung Kai Fook was his name. Tung Kai Fook was a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre. He was never called Tung Kai Fook. In Hongkong he was known as Tung Fook Chow. When he described himself as "no occupation" in an affidavit he filed in certain proceedings in the Supreme Court he did so because he had nothing to do in Hongkong. There is no branch of the Ko Sing Theatre in Fung Yau Kai Tau, Canton.

The case was subsequently adjourned till to-morrow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

A COMPANY SECRETARY'S DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—In reading the evidence given in the case brought against the Hongkong Hotel former chef on Wednesday, I was greatly struck by the continual appearance of Mr. Osborne's name as one who practically dominated the affairs of the kitchen and the provision pantry in the Hotel. As a shareholder in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, of which Mr. Osborne consents to act as secretary at a princely salary, it occurred to me that unless the man was a prodigy he could scarcely attend to the duties of the Wharf and Godown Company and at the same time run the Hotel. Mr. Osborne is connected with several business concerns, outside and beyond the Company which employs him, and the Hongkong Hotel where he acts as a director. How is it possible that he can honestly faithfully devote his whole time and attention to the Wharf and Godown Company if he is all these multifarious matters racking his brains? If the evidence of the witness on Wednesday can be relied upon, Mr. Osborne attended to the culinary department of the Hongkong Hotel with a zeal and enthusiasm which the shareholders will appreciate no doubt; he gave expert opinions on carrots, and taught the chef how to cook soiled fish. But what has that to do with the Wharf and Godown Company who have the first call on his services?

As a recent informal meeting of the shareholders in the China-Traders' Insurance Company when the question of the amalgamation of that Company with another local marine insurance concern was under discussion, Mr. Osborne was asked to spend a considerable portion of that time, which some might think should have been devoted to the Wharf and Godown Company's affairs, in giving his valuable advice on insurance matters. Several other instances could be mentioned where Mr. Osborne's time has been encroached upon to the detriment of the Company for which he acts as secretary.

At the present time it is a well-known fact that in Hongkong the landing and warehousing business is not in anything like a prosperous condition. The business must certainly require all the energy and capabilities of the executive staff in order to keep it off the rocks. If this competition is growing on every hand, the Wharf and Godown Company cannot afford to neglect the smallest opportunity. The greatest

skill and attention to details on the part of those responsible for the prosperity of the Company are absolutely necessary if it is to be maintained on a sound financial footing. It is physically and mentally impossible for any man no matter how great his energy or how keen his desire, to perform his duties to his firm satisfactorily, if he attempts to fulfil the functions which appertain to the directorship of half a dozen companies whose interests are as varied as the fish in the sea. Yet for a few years past Mr. Osborne has endeavoured to act as secretary of the Godown Company and at the same time to take a hand in everything else that came his way. It stands to reason that the interests of the business for which he is primarily responsible must suffer, and the owners of that business, whose paid servant Mr. Osborne is, must pay the piper accordingly.

I submit that this is a matter which very closely affects the interests of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's shareholders.—I am, etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1905.

PRIZE DAY

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

AT THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

22nd inst.
This afternoon His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., accompanied by Captain Arbuthnot-Leslie, A.D.C., and Mr. A. B. Pennochy, Private Secretary, visited the Italian Convent in Caine Road, for the purpose of presenting the prizes to the successful candidates of that institution. Arriving at the Convent punctually at half past four, His Excellency and party were received by the Rev. Mother, and conducted to the hall, when the proceedings at once began according to the programme below. The hall had been very elegantly decorated with palms, pot plants and bunting, and it presented a very gay and lively appearance when all had taken their places.

The last item on the programme finished His Excellency proceeded to present the long list of prizes, with a few words to each successful scholar, and that over His Excellency addressed the children in a speech that should be as interesting and instructive to the "children of an older growth," as to the scholars he addressed. We are requested by the Rev. Mother to tender her special thanks to Mr. Sin Tak Fung for kindly presenting a silver watch as a prize, and to Mr. Ahmet Rumi for generously contributing to the prize fund of the Convent.

His Excellency said—Children—The Inspector of Schools has given me a satisfactory report on your conduct and work during the year, with one exception, and I shall deal with that exception in a few remarks that I now address to the elder girls.

The two highest standards showed themselves weak in English Composition. Possibly the subject does not appear to you important, as you may not intend to write books and you will not be called upon to compile reports. Apart, however, from the fact that the better you can write the better you will talk and the more pleasure you will get from reading what is well written, you should remember that it is a branch of composition which is certainly much more useful to men. This is letter writing, a subject in which more women excel than men. A well written letter gives pleasure apart from the information and the evidence of friendship that it furnishes. An ill-written letter is troublesome to read and lessens the interest in the writer. A letter, like any other form of essay, to be a good one must say something interesting; it must be sound in matter, and it must say it well, that is, it must be correct in style. Whether you can say something interesting depends on whether you notice, remember and think about what you see, hear and read. If you go through life without paying attention to what happens around you, and without trying to understand things, you will never be able to write well or even to talk well. I do not mean that when you have an occasion to write an essay or a letter, or that when you converse you should take the opportunity of showing how much you know, but I mean that it should be clear to the reader or listener that you have definite and well-grounded information and opinions on the subject about which you are writing or talking.

Next as regards the manner of writing. Before you begin a letter or an essay you should have a distinct idea of what you are going to write, and how you are going to arrange it. For instance, in a letter you will probably first refer to the person to whom you are writing, and then you will answer any questions that may contain. Next you will go on to say what you have been doing, seeing, hearing, or reading, and make your remarks on the events or books. Then you will ask any questions you may wish to put to your correspondent. This is only one arrangement of many that might be made and I only mention it to explain that there should be some order in the way you put down your thoughts. In an essay it is of more importance that the ideas should be in a regular sequence, and that they should not fly about from one part of the subject to another. The different parts should be kept in separate paragraphs, and the paragraphs should lead on from one to another in a natural order. A frequent cause of books being dry and dull is that it is that rule is not followed: the story does not, as it were, flow on in a natural way. Just in the same way that you should arrange the different parts of your subject to your mind before you commence writing, you should arrange your sentences before you put them down in order that they may fulfil the first requirement of style, that is, be clear. They are more likely to be this if they are simple and short than if they are complicated and long, and they must be grammatical. There must be no doubt as to which noun or pronoun a verb refers to. It is to prevent confusion of this sort that you learn grammatical rules, and how to parse sentences. The selection of words is important. There are very few words that mean exactly the same thing and if you know a large number of words you can give much more precision to your descriptions than if you are confined to comparatively few nouns, adjectives and verbs. A large vocabulary shows a good education. The labourer's conversation is made up of a few hundred words; a writer of repute will use many thousands. But you should never use a word of which you are not quite certain of the meaning, and of two words which equally represent your meaning you should use the shorter one, so long, of course, as it is not slang. With the same restrictions, do not be afraid of making use of little-used words if they express exactly your idea. It is recommended to those girls who wish to write well that, whenever they come across in their reading a new word, or phrase, they should learn precisely what it means, and put it down in a note book for future use. Again, avoid unnecessary superlatives. Your adjectives will be stronger if not constantly qualified by adverbs, such as "tremendously," "enormously," and even "very" (which I suppose means "truly" or "really") should only occasionally be used. The person who is always ready to swear that he will be as good as the one who habitually swears with plain "yes" or "no." With words well selected, sentences simple

and grammatical, and the subject treated in a clear and consecutive manner, an essay cannot fail to be intelligible, and if the writer has knowledge of what she is writing, most also be interesting. For most purposes this will suffice, but the girl who has achieved so much success will probably not be satisfied with this. For this she must remember that as talking is everyday, so is writing everyday poetry; harmony must be studied and discordant sounds avoided. Such sounds are inharmonious words, the unmetrical repetition, in one sentence, of the same words and arrangement of words, which is not actually ungrammatical, are inelegant, for instance, split-infinitives, and the termination of a sentence by a preposition. I will leave the English teacher to explain by examples to any girls whom I may have interested in these matters how such errors are to be avoided, as well as how they may improve their writing by balancing their sentences, introducing apt parallel phrases, picturesque illustrations, and effective quotations. I will close these remarks, I trust before they have become tedious, by emphasizing the beneficial effect on writing which results from the reading of good books, and by presenting the works of a master of style to the girl who is most likely to profit by their perusal, that is to the girl who has shown the greatest promise in her English compositions (loud applause).

The piano performances and recitations which were given by the girls were highly appreciated and testify to the efficient manner in which they are taught by the good Sisters of the Convent. The full programme is as follows:—

Address: "Symphonie d'Enfant"..... M. Ros. Piano
Recitation: "Going to the Edge of the Earth"..... C. Matlock
24 Girls: "Action Song"..... E. Felices
Drill: "The Scarf"..... M. Ahwee
2 Pianos (8 Girls): "Polka Concertata"..... M. Brewster, E. Camara, R. Loching, V. Velez, T. Barreto, E. Best, Enr. Felices, and I. Sison.
Recitation: "Wonders of the English Language"..... L. Hicks.
Solo: "Overture de Raymond" (Andrew Thomas) D. Souza.
Accompanied by Miss E. Angel: "The Fine Arts"..... M. Barradas.
Poetry: "The Poet"..... E. Felices.
Painting: "The Artist"..... E. Felices.
Architecture: "The Architect"..... T. Barreto.
Sculpture: "The Sculptor"..... R. Gallisti.
Genius of the Arts..... E. Felices.

PRIZE LIST.

Appended is the prize list:
Preparatory Class: 1st prize Clara Matlock; 2nd—Marin Xavier; 3rd—Angelina Azevedo; 4th—Lizette Macintosh; 5th—Ignor Remedios; 6th—Isabella Passos; 7th—Reginald Livesey; 8th—Lucy Peiry; 9th—Agnes Wing; 10th—Janina Stone.
Infant Class: 1st prize—Eva Figueiredo; 2nd—Helicia Gardner; 3rd—Maria Luirgo.
1st Standard: 1st prize—Maggie Pintos; 2nd—Joanna Lawlor; 3rd—Madam Kew; 4th—John Hart; 5th—Maria Rodriguez; 6th—Standard: 1st prize—Manuela Osele; 2nd—Helen Brewster; 3rd—Julia Ycaza; 4th—Alicia Carvalho; 5th—Norah Brewster; 6th—Rosalia Longos; 7th—William Hart.
3rd Standard: 1st prize—Julia Del Pan; 2nd—Elvira Felices; 3rd—Glória Ycaza; 4th—Anita Golia; 5th—Lily Reich; 6th—Cassilda Carvalho.
4th Standard: 1st prize—Enrique Felices; 2nd—Natividad Lukban; 3rd—Giovanna Remedios; 4th—Rubi Hopwar; 5th—Renata Gallisti; 6th—Rosaria Lucchi; 7th—Maria Emilia Guierrez; 8th—Lizzie Brewster.
5th Standard: 1st prize—Jessie Remedios; 2nd—M. Gutierrez; 3rd—Lolly Remedios; 4th—Leonora d'Almeida Castro; 5th—Mary Ahwee; 6th—Louisa Hicks; 7th—Isabel Hicks.

6th Standard: 1st prize—Maria Gomes de Silva; 2nd—Mary Sartin; 3rd—Noemi Marques; 4th—Januarina Sisson; 5th—Nafada Barradas.

7th Standard: 1st prize—Eliza Camara; 2nd—Edith Best; 3rd—Cecilia Lukban; 4th—Marie Nolasco.

COLLISION IN HARBOUR.

ANOTHER CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

17th inst.

At the Harbour Master's Office this afternoon Mr. Basil Taylor, Assistant Harbour Master, held an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the charge of negligent navigation, referred by Captain P. M. B. Lake of the British s.s. *Lairney* against the master of the steam launch *Nancy*. To Kam Wing, certificate No. 1256, Captain Lake, of the *Lairney*, said that on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11.15 a.m. he was coming ashore in a sampan to Blake Pier, and after passing the end of Douglas Wharf a launch came out full speed, stern first. She had been lying to the eastward of Douglas Pier, and came out so fast that she could not have brought up within two or three lengths, and she did not make any signal. She passed just across the bows of the sampan, so close that the bows of both craft touched as they passed. The coxswain took no step to avoid a collision, and did not stop, or go ahead. Witness took no notice of this and would not have complained if the subsequent action of the coxswain had not been what it was. After witness landed at Blake Pier the same launch came up full speed, crushing in between the pier and the sampan, again colliding with the latter and nearly breaking one of her oars. Witness called the constable who was on duty on the pier, and went with him on board the launch, when he found the man in charge had no certificate; the master was not on board.

P. C. Jones said, while he was on duty on Blake Pier on Friday, Captain Lake made a complaint to him that the launch *Nancy* had collided with his sampan twice. He went on board, and found the master was not there and an uncertificated man was at the helm.

To Kam Wing, master of the *Nancy*, said he was not on board; he went to his master's office. One of the crew, Wong Cheung, took charge of the launch in his absence, at the request of a German named Olsson. The owner of the launch is Mr. W. S. Bailey.

Wong Cheung said he was one of the crew of the *Nancy*. He held no certificate, and was ordered by his master to go alongside Blake Pier. His master told him to go to the pier. He was on the wharf.

Mr. Taylor said—I consider that To Kam Wing was guilty of negligence in leaving his launch in charge of an uncertificated man, and I order his certificate to be suspended for one month.

TWO COXSWAINS CERTIFICATES SUSPENDED.

19th inst.

At the Harbour office, this morning, before Mr. Basil Taylor, an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending a collision between the steam launch *America*, and the tug *Tug*, on the 10th inst.

Chau Yung, master of the *America*, said that at about 7.30 a.m. on the day in question, he was coming from Kowloon to Blake Pier, and about 70 feet from the latter he saw the

Tug on his starboard bow coming stern from Douglas Wharf. He blew two short blasts and stopped his engines. The *Tug* came on astern and struck the *America* on her starboard bow, just as the latter was getting up to the wharf. The *Tug's* engines were going at the time of the collision, and she was about ten feet off before she reversed. Witness was at the helm at the time, but the *Tug's* coxswain was on deck.

Fok Kam Tai, master of the *Tug*, said he left Douglas Wharf for Quarry Bay, blowing three blasts and going astern for about 50 yards, and then ahead, and never touched the other launch. His assistant was steering.

Tai Yau, assistant coxswain of the *Tug*, said he was steering the *Tug*. She was lying at Douglas Wharf, bow in shore, and on leaving to go to Quarry Bay, started stern first. She moved off and went astern when the *America* was the other side of Douglas Wharf. She was clear of the wharf before witness saw her, and when he did he blew three blasts on the whistle, and called her to go to starboard. Witness expected other launches to keep clear of him. He reversed the engines and went ahead before the collision, and the launch had been on at the time of the collision. When he reversed the engines the two boats were about one yard apart; before that his engines were going astern, yet he had been on at the time of the collision. No coxswain was on the bridge, giving orders; he was in charge.

Fok Kam Tai, recalled, said he was on the bridge and was in charge of the *Tug*. He was standing on the port side; the assistant coxswain was on the starboard side. He could see him, and so could see as much as he could.

Mr. Taylor said: Chau Yung, having other launches on his starboard side, should have kept clear. He by his own showing, was in the charge of the *Tug*, and made no attempt to avoid a collision, until the boats were one yard apart. Both are to blame. Both certificates suspended for two months.

DEATH OF A HONGKONG RESIDENT.

21st inst.

We regret to announce the death, which occurred at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, of Mr. Kenneth Elliot Pope Pollock, of the firm of Douglas & Pollock, which is better known in Hongkong as the Anglo-American Stores. Mr. Pollock, who had been in Hongkong about five years, complained of feeling unwell on Tuesday, and on being examined by the doctor it was learned that he was suffering from sunstroke. He was removed from his home at Kowloon to the hospital, but he rapidly grew worse and expired yesterday morning. Mr. Pollock was the son of Mr. D. G. H. Pollock, manager of the London City and Midland Bank, London, and was related to Mr. H. E. Pollock, J.C. He had been in Africa for some years, but when the Boer war started he came to Hongkong, and joined Mr. Douglas in the Anglo-American Stores. He was about 35 years of age. The funeral took place at the Happy Valley yesterday afternoon.

STEAM WATER-BOATS.

THE OPPOSITION.

VESSELS TO BE BUILT.

20th inst.

The talked-of competition in the business of supplying fresh water to the shipping frequenting the waters of the Colony is about to take definite shape. We understand from good authority, and the news has since been confirmed, that orders have been placed with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., for supplying three powerful steam water-boats, with the latest appliances for labour saving, for the new company.

While on the subject of shipbuilding by the Kowloon Dock Co. it is satisfactory to note that a repeat order has been received from the firm in Bangkok for whom the Kowloon yard turned out a number of steel lighters a couple of years or so ago.

It looks as if the recent period of stagnation in the docking and shipbuilding business in Hongkong is about to give way to more prosperous times, and that that hive of industry on the other side of the harbour will be as busy as ever again, especially with the building of ships. It is quite on the tapis that the river trade of the northern ports, once it is opened to business, may demand a larger amount of tonnage to meet the requirements of the increased trade, and we may hope that the share falling to the Hongkong docks for the building of new steamers will not be a very small one.

GALLANT RESCUE

FROM DROWNING.

22nd inst.

A very plucky rescue, by which an American sailor was saved from a watery grave, took place in the harbour yesterday morning. The facts go to show that at a quarter to eleven o'clock yesterday morning five sailors from the U.S.S. *Callao* were in the ship's cutter, going towards Blake Pier, when the launch *Polly*, belonging to Messrs. W. S. Bailey, and Co., ran into the cutter, and three of her occupants were thrown into the water. Two of them could swim sufficiently to keep themselves afloat, but the third, who could not swim at once sank. Police pinnace No. 2 was coming past the *Callao*, and seeing what had happened P. C. Douglas Foley went full speed to the scene, and, seeing the man who could not swim sinking for the third time, without a moment's hesitation, and weighted as he was with his full attire, of none of which did he divest himself, he sprang into the sea, and was just in time to catch the man, as he was going down. A launch belonging to Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co. came up and threw life-belts to the drowning man and his rescuer, and they were finally landed on that launch. Then constable Foley at once applied first aid to the drowning, and subsequently as the man showed signs of returning consciousness he was transferred to the cutter and taken to the *Callao*, where the constable handed him over to the doctor. Beyond being a little weak from the shock the man, we are informed, is quite himself to-day.

We understand the Commander of the U.S.S. *Callao* was an eyewitness to the gallant rescue, and expressed to the police his keen appreciation of constable Foley's bravery, and prompt action, but for which the sailor would inevitably have been drowned. It is to be hoped that a report of the occurrence will be forwarded through the proper channels to the Royal Humane Society, so that the gallant rescuer may be dealt with by that Society in such manner as it thinks fit, and be rewarded in an adequate manner, besides anything the American Admiral may do in that direction, a report of the occurrence, we learn, having been forwarded to him. In this connection it will be seen from a report elsewhere that the coxswain of the launch *Bailey* was arrested, tried at the Marine Court, and his certificate suspended for two months.

SANDOW'S SYSTEM.

RAISING MOUNTAINS OF MUSCLE.

HINTS TO HONGKONG LADIES.

18th inst.

Sandow, whose much heralded visit to Hongkong has been responsible for a new lease of life in the young bloods of the colony, has at last arrived. Despite his fame as a strong man he is not a six-volume encyclopedia; he is a sort of pocket compendium. About middle height, typically German, genial and robust, Sandow is the embodiment of his system.

Considering that practically every newspaper man in the East has had an interview with the modern Hercules, it may be taken for granted that Sandow knows a great deal more about the interviewing business than the interviewer. He has it all cut and dried, and if left to himself would rattle off a first-class statement of physical culture system without the slightest prompting. Everybody who has been reading the papers lately knows that Sandow has a system, that he teaches by post and so on. The representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* who interviewed the "warrior" at the King Edward Hotel tried to get some new ideas about muscular development in the East, but it would appear to be impossible.

SANDOW AT HOME.

Outside, a blazing sun was scorching the blue

carves of the ricksha-coolies, while chair-

carriers were comfortably hidden behind door-

ways and below trees. Only a few tourists

and energetic residents could muster up courage

to bumble about. The idea of dumb-bell exer-

cises was enough to raise a cold perspiration.

But in his hotel, Sandow was calmly puffing

at a cigar, although it should be stated that he

had no whisky in front of him. Seeing that

every journalist east of Suez "where a man

can raise a chin," he described Sandow as

swilling whisky and soda like a regular seven-

teenth-century baron, the fact that at Hong-

kong the glass had been set aside should be

recorded in black letters. Certainly the cigar

was there, but not the whisky.

Sandow began to talk affably about the

charts and diagrams he provides for those who

adopt his system of training.

"Don't you think," he was asked, "that

physical culture is apt to be run to death some-

times?"

"Not if a man follows my system. I preach

a doctrine of physical culture which is governed

by the head. Ordinary exercises exert no in-

fluence on the body, because they are not in-

tended to exercise any particular part of the

body. But by my system the mind directs the

development of the muscles."

JOYFUL NEWS.

Sandow went on to state a case which

will be tidings of great joy to the vast

majority of people. "We all know how

people who stand round an enclosure and

cheer a couple of football teams but do

nothing in the way of kicking the sports-

themselves. The spectators—the leather

scribe calls them—have been lashed with

fery darts of scorn. Sandow comes to the

rescue. All that running after a ball, walking

up to the Peak to collect ice for breakfast,

strolling along to Happy Valley in quest of

strawberries, golf-driving and so forth is just

wasted. These enthusiasts are not really

exercising themselves; they are only preten-

ding. Their mind is not on the muscle.

"See here," said Sandow, and he raised an

arm that would frighten a buffalo. "When I

go in for physical culture, I pass through three

stages. First I use the dumb-bells to raise the

muscle, and I concentrate my mind on the

muscle I want to raise. In the next stage, the

dumb-bells are put away and the muscles are

worked by mind-suggestion or will. The third

stage is perfection—I exercise my muscles un-

consciously."

The description of the three stages was much

more technical than that, but let it pass.

THE PERFECT MAIN.

"Once I come to this stage," continued San-

dow, "I am always fit."

He looked fit. He threw off maxims just as

GREAT NAVAL DRY DOCK

FOR CAVITE.

A floating city—that is what the great navy drydock is that is to be brought out for use at Cavite. It is the largest floating dock in point of lifting capacity in the world. It was launched early in June and should be through with its tests and ready to start on its long voyage to the Philippines early in August, says the Manila Times.

Washington, D. C., June 4.—The Cavite floating drydock, a marvel of the marine world, completed at the works of the Maryland Steel company, at Sparrow Point, was launched with appropriate exercises yesterday.

The dock is the greatest in all the world, not in size, which does not count when applied to drydocks, but the largest in capacity. With flush decks and no water in the compartments, she will accommodate a vessel of 3,447 tons, although there are now warships of that enormous tonnage in the United States navy. With her decks flush and one foot of compressed water she will accommodate 22,547 tons, with two feet of water and one foot of water she will hold a vessel of 18,747 tons. The contract called for the accommodation of only 10,000 tons.

The monster will be ready for her test the latter part of June. She will be towed from Sparrow Point to Solomon's Island, at the mouth of the Patuxent river, where the test will be made. First a merchant ship will be docked, and then the largest and heaviest warship in the United States navy will be lifted from the water. The test will consume about two months, after which the machine will sail for Cavite.

During the test a board of naval officers will convene, and after witnessing the test will decide whether or not she has come up to the terms of the contract. The board probably will consist of a captain of the line, two line engineer officers, two officers of the construction corps and two of civil engineer corps of the navy.

The designer is Mr. Gerhard Stylander, chief draftsman of the Maryland Steel company. He won in competition with six or seven sets of plans submitted by other concerns to the bureau of yards and docks of the navy department, in whose field the building of the dock comes. Mr. Stylander is responsible, from the builder's side, for every bit of material that goes into or has gone into the construction of the dock.

Mr. Leonard M. Cox of the civil engineer corps of the United States navy is the supervising engineer appointed by the navy department to see that the work is properly done on behalf of the bureau of yards and docks. So far he has approved of every specification, and the board which decides the capability of the drydock will hold him accountable if anything is amiss.

The contract price for the drydock was to have been \$1,242,000, but this has been increased somewhat by expenditures for various things, such as patent pumps, pneumatic tubes, etc., which have been recommended by Mr. Cox. The contract time in which the steel company was to have finished the dock was twenty-seven months. The first plate was laid on August 27, 1903, and the approaching completion of the dock makes it nearly a month ahead of time.

The Cavite drydock is not as long as the Algiers (La) dock, which was also built for the navy by the Maryland Steel company, but it is wider and deeper, and has a much greater capacity. It is 500 feet long, 100 feet wide between fenders, 134 feet wide over all, 18 feet 6 inches deep at bottom and 63 feet 8 inches high from bottom to top. The side walls are 14 feet wide.

One feature of the dock, and one which has never before been employed, is that it is built in three divisions. The utility of this is that it is able to dock itself, for, like all floating bodies, the bottoms become foul with sea growth and barnacles, and it is necessary for them to be kept clean.

One of the divisions, or sections, is long, and two are smaller. When the bottom of the large section needs cleaning its compartments are pumped dry, thus raising it as far out of the water as possible. Then the two small sections are sunk and run under the big one. They are pumped out of the water.

The dock is being built on shore. A deep pit, about eleven feet under the mean water line, was made, and a cofferdam was constructed to keep out the water. Piles were driven and the plates for the dock laid. When time for launching comes the cofferdam will be taken away and the water allowed to flow in and float the big shell.

Nearly 500 men have been employed on the structure at one time, and now 300 painters are working on her sides. These men after finishing one section will move off to another, each carrying a paint bucket and wearing clothing completely covered with splashes of the red paint.

In the painting alone 150 tons of red lead have been consumed, and in the construction 9,200 tons of steel were used.

The dock will have a bunker capacity of eighty tons, and the anchors and anchor chains will weigh another fifty. Ready for docking, her total weight will be 10,000 tons.

Three 34-inch centrifugal pumps, the steam for which is furnished by three separate 225-horsepower Babcock & Wilcox boilers, will pump out or flood the dock. These pumps are controlled by the engine room. On the side of the dock are the valve house, where there are twenty-four levers. The three sections of the dock are divided into sixty-four watertight compartments, and each of these levers controls the flooding and pumping of several compartments. Telephone gives communication with the boiler room and a pneumatic valve in the valve house announces the amount of water in the dock.

On the starboard side is a machine shop, the quarters for officers and crew, kitchen and bath rooms. The machine shop is forward. It is fitted with every appliance for minor repairs. On this side of the dock is the distilling apparatus, which has a capacity of 2,500 gallons of sea water distilled in a day. It will be principally for feeding the boilers. Three tanks contain the distilled water, and electric light plant on the port side gives light for the entire structure.

Everything for the comfort of officers and crew has been provided. Their quarters are on the starboard side. The officers will occupy large and commodious staterooms, that of the dockmaster being large enough for an office, as well as a sleeping apartment. Next to the row of officers' staterooms is their messroom. Between this and the one of the crew is the galley, which is fitted with a large range and with hot and cold water. It has, like the boiler and engine rooms, a cement floor. The pantry adjoins and next to it is the crew's messroom, and farther on, between their messroom and the machine shop, is the bunkroom of the crew. Accommodations are provided for nine officers and twelve men, though it is not likely that there will be so many officers.

The officers in command of the drydock are not commissioned officers of the United States navy, but belong to one of the sub-departments. A bath room is provided for officers and crew, with hot and cold water. On the port side, just off of the boiler room, is a shower bath for the crew.

Running clean through the ventilating system, a large fan whirling fresh air into every

corner. It is propelled by steam. Ventilators are thus dispensed with, except over the boiler room, where there are two. At the forward end of the dock a bridge connects the walls. Two lifeboats are carried. Although no arrangements have been made public yet concerning the sailing of the dock for Cavite, it is probable that the route will be around the Cape of Good Hope. It is probable that two large ships will tow her.

At Cavite, which is a short distance down Manila bay from the city, the drydock will be made fast near the shore.

The next largest floating drydock in the world is the Algiers dock, which was also built by the Maryland Steel company and is stationed at New Orleans. It has a lifting capacity of 17,500 tons.

The Bermuda dock, which was built in England, has a lifting capacity of 16,500 tons. The Pola dock, owned by Austria, has a capacity of 15,000 tons. The Stettin dock, owned by Germany, has a capacity of 11,000 tons. The Pensacola dock of the United States government, and formerly located at Havana, in 450 feet long, with a lifting capacity of 10,000 tons.

WAR IN SOUTH CELEBES.

THE SITUATION.

Sourabaya, 24th June.

South Celebes where the torch of war will be kindled soon, consists partly of Government territory and partly of vassal states, of which Gowa, Boni, Vajao and Luwara are the principal ones. In the Government territory the executive power is entrusted to Dutch officials, but in the vassal State to the respective Kings and Queens, who have bound themselves by treaty to comply with certain wishes of the Dutch Government.

The political relations between the above-mentioned States and the Dutch date from centuries ago. The policy of Government has been to keep from anything like imperialism; only at last resource have the Dutch drawn the sword. As a rule they always tried by peaceable means to maintain the authority in South Celebes. Boni is one of the States, which forced the etherland Indian Government several times to take up arms. In 1824 Boni refused to assist in renewing the old treaty with the Government. Hereupon an expedition was sent to Boni in 1825, which took and burnt the capital, which has been abandoned by the inhabitants. A complete success, however, the expedition was not, the Queen returning to her country in 1829 a second expedition was necessary, because of the provoking attitude of the Queen of Boni. After surmounting many difficulties the capital fell again into the hands of the Dutch. The Queen was deposed by her officials, and in 1860 a new treaty with Boni was concluded, which was renewed again in 1896. This country is about 2,500 sq. English miles in area and mountainous; it is only flat on the coast where it is partly swampy. One of the most suitable landing places is at the mouth of the Tjennara River in the north.

THE PRESENT KING, of Boni, Lepawawoy Kraeng Segerie, was appointed in 1895 by the Netherlands India Government. He had rendered good services to the Dutch on various occasions, for which he repeatedly received rewards. In 1898 he was presented with the Dutch "Order pour le mérite". Gradually, however, it became evident that the King was departing from his former line of conduct. As he grew older, he became more unmanageable. The Dutch Government treated him with the kindness of a father towards his son; they pointed out to him the many faults he had committed running counter to the articles of the treaty, and he it was all in vain. Lepawawoy was deaf to remonstrances, and in 1903 the Governor of Celebes suggested to the Governor-General at Batavia to take strong action against the unwilling ruler.

This ruler only cared for his own power and wealth, and harassed his subjects with endless vexations, causing a lessening of population by flight. He did not care for his so-called council consisting of petty chiefs, and sent his henchmen well armed to the Boni people living over the frontier, in the other feudal states, to extort money from them; he even ordered his subjects to undertake pillaging in the Government territories.

The Governor-General now ordered the Governor of Celebes to make a last effort in order to get the King to change his behaviour, but in vain. Then it was decided to send troops to his country. In consequence however of the Russo-Japanese war, i.e., the danger of the neutrality in the Netherlands Indian Archipelago being broken upon by the fleet of Admiral Rojdestvensky, it was thought advisable to put off the expedition until the said danger had passed away. In the beginning of July, the main body of the field force will be transported from Java to the Boni coast. However, the King of Boni will get a last chance to comply with the demands of the Dutch Government. On the 14th of June a message to the King was sent from Batavia, in which he was granted eight days to comply with the demands of Government. If he refuses, an ultimatum will be handed to him to give in within 24 hours. [The ultimatum was rejected].

It will be seen that the Dutch will go to war only in utmost emergency. When this ultimatum is rejected, the troops will be disembarked. The commander of the expedition is Colonel C. E. van Loenen, a distinguished soldier, who, while he was fighting in Acheen received the cross, similar to the "Victoria Cross". The second commander is Colonel "Jonkheer" [Sir] D. C. de Lannoy, also an officer with a great reputation. Although it is kept secret, I am told that the Dutch troops will be disembarked at the mouth of Tjennara river.

MEANWHILE it is not only Boni with which the Dutch Government have come into conflict. On the western coast of Celebes there are some petty states, known together as the "Adja Tapparang".

The port of these states is Pare-Pare. As long as this port is not held by military force, there is no way of controlling the import trade in the above mentioned States and Boni. As the Dutch Government intend to raise import and export duties in South Celebes, Pare-Pare was occupied and garrisoned some months ago. This was quite lawful, the place lying in a province which belongs to Government.

THE SITUATION. These troops were entrapped last week into a fight with armed people from Adja Tapparang, the latter being driven away with heavy losses. There is something more. Amongst the people of Gowa in the very south of Celebes, a hostile feeling has arisen against the Dutch. The King of Gowa is a kindly disposed man, who prefer to live in peace with the Dutch Government but he is connected politically, as well as by kinship with the Princes of the Adja Tapparang and the other smaller states in the neighbourhood. Therefore it is anticipated that the people from Gowa will join those of the inhabitants of this place are not at ease.

As will have been observed the Dutch army in South Celebes has a rather heavy task before it. It will first operate against Boni and, after having subdued this country, will have to definitely re-establish the Dutch authority in the turbulent states of South Celebes. —Strait Times.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

STONE LAYING CEREMONY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, July 19th. To-day marked a long step forward in the educational work of South China. The occasion was the laying of the corner stone of the first permanent building of the Canton Christian College. The college has secured a beautiful site of about 30 English acres on the north side of the Pearl River and about two miles below Honam. The ground is high and dry, and will make an ideal college site. The work of the college has been carried on on this site in temporary buildings for more than a year. It is nearly a score of years since those interested in the institution began to look about for a site. After all these years of uncertainty the President and Faculty are to be congratulated that the first permanent plot has been driven.

A large number of Chinese and foreigners were present to witness the ceremony. Flags of the various nations were flying in the breeze. The Commissioner of Customs and the United States Consul-General and also Consul-General Cheshire, Rev. T. W. Pearce and Mr. Au Fung Chi were among those present. Rev. T. W. Pearce laid the stone. Mr. Au Fung Chi delivered an address in Chinese and Consul Lay in English. Music was furnished by a male quartette. After the completion of the ceremony refreshments were served.

The building of which the corner stone was laid to-day will be finished in about six months. It will be four-stories high and will accommodate about 200 students. This is the first of four buildings which the Trustees intend to build. In addition to these buildings there will be residences for the Faculty. The medical work will also be provided with suitable buildings. There are already six professors connected with the college. Three more will join the Faculty in September. The college is meant to endure. Therefore the work done is thorough and moves forward slowly. In the educational work of South China the Christian College will take the first place.

Part of Consul-General Lay's address was as follows. Speaking of the need of constant improvements in methods he said:—There is a radical difference between the system of education of to-day and that of twenty-five years ago in America, while on the other hand there has been little or no change in the education system in China for centuries. In America we attribute our increased prosperity entirely to the inauguration of improved education. In all trades and professions, Americans enjoy a reputation for proficiency throughout the world. In the countries where modern education is best established the people are happiest. If we have accomplished so much in 25 years by changing our methods of education, how much more will we be able to do in China, even if she should only modify the antiquated methods started in China centuries ago when she had little or no intercourse with the outside world.

EDUCATION IN SOUTH CHINA. Modern education cannot be introduced into China without an effort. It is a long step from Confucius to the present system of reasoning. Such radical changes in a conservative country are difficult to bring about, but it can be done if only young men like those in this college will persevere and show to their fellow-countrymen after you have gone through the full course at this splendid college your superiority in the different branches of work you intend pursuing in after-life over those who have wasted their time with impracticable methods. For the past two years there has been a considerable movement with regard to education in this vast country, and the movement, I am glad to say, is increasing. One thing at least we may regard as entirely established indeed—as so completely established that it seems unnecessary to gladden it—I mean the advantage that the Chinese place on education, following the curriculum of foreign educational institutions. I am sure it is within the memory of some present when the scholastic institutions in China, particularly in South China, could be counted on the fingers of one's hand, but to-day we find them all over the city—both public and private. But it is exceedingly important that foreign educational leaders should at first help in the foundation, building and framing the policy and management of modern educational institutions in China at least for the present and immediate future. Much labour, money and time has been spent in perfecting educational institutions in America and Europe and we wish China to benefit by our experience. There is no greater fraternal feeling or spirit felt among any class of men than that among educators no matter of what creed, race or colour. Students of all nationalities attend our universities in America. The organizers of the institution the corner stone of which is to be laid to-day are the friends of those in China who wish to be educated. They come here to try to make China independent in education; that is to say, to teach her how to establish modern education as has been done in Japan and to modify the system of instruction as taught in the books of Confucius which put certain ideas into the hands of the people as to prevent the development of many industries and enterprises.

THE DUTY OF THE RICH. What the foreign friend men have done for your bodies by teaching the science of surgery such institutions as this Christian College will do for your minds, and it is the duty of wealthy Chinese to assist by furnishing the necessary means to keep it up to a high standard. This they can do. Even though they have not Western educational ideas they have the money to aid those who have the ideas to carry them out for the benefit of the rising generations. If rich men wish to show their love of country and make it great let them donate large sums for the purposes of education. Education constitutes the backbone of a country, and upon it the industry and prosperity of a country very greatly depend. Thank to the untiring exertions of the many distinguished men connected with the various missionary societies we have seen a very extensive system of education established all over this vast country, and there is more to be done. In speaking of the value of education along lines pursued by Western nations, consideration should be given to the value of a purely technical education to the youth of China. His own system of education may be considered purely academic or classical.

Much of the success of my country has been due to the technical training which she has given her young men.

Previous to 1870 most of the men who are now or who have been prominent in developing her resources were, to a certain extent, self-educated, as far as technical subjects are concerned. After 1870 schools, colleges and universities in which a thorough technical course could be taken became prominent. A far back as 1882 China decided to send a few of her young men to America to secure the advantages of those schools. Some few years later, a number of these young men were recalled before they had finished their technical studies. How grave a mistake this was is clearly apparent now when she was prepared to develop her enormous area. She finds it necessary to call for

FOREIGNERS WITH TECHNICAL EDUCATION and training to build her railroads, wharves, river improvements and to develop her enormous power which at present lies dormant in her rivers and to develop her mineral resources. China's masonry, both of stone and concrete, of so long ago while we of the Western nations were living in caves, while her people lived much as they do now is of the best so all foreign technical men who have seen it so pronounce it. But she went no further than what may be called the crudest structures. These have a surplus of materials a waste so to speak in China where in most things waste is unknown, so carefully do they live and so careful are they of ways and means of existence. China has now perhaps 100 of her own men who have received foreign technical education all of whom are helping her, but they are so few. China with her 400 million population with one hundred or two hundred technical men, while America with her eighty million graduates upwards of eight thousand from her technical schools alone each year. In any scheme of education in China therefore, patterned after foreign methods, a school of technology should be included. Think of the coal, the iron and the countless quantities of minerals she holds in her embrace, only waiting to be extracted to make China, like America, one of the richest countries in the world. With her vast expanse of territory, she has but ten thousand miles of railway built or under concession, probably less than four thousand miles of this is being operated, which includes the road through Manchuria. America has two hundred and fifteen thousand miles in operation to which she adds annually nearly five hundred miles. This is but one of the many reasons that might be mentioned for China to look after the technical education of her young men.

She needs it, they need it and the world needs it. There is still an important thing to be considered and that is the education imparted must be based on a sound and firm basis, it must be superstructure will not be those which I think that we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that the Canton Christian College has been started and based upon a well organized system—a system following the great educational institutions of Europe and America.

"[T]his education forms the common mind: just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." A TRIBUTE FROM HONGKONG. Rev. T. W. Pearce spoke as follows:—We are met on this spot to-day to lay the corner stone of the Christian College in China. This corner stone and all that is hereafter to be built thereon will be dedicated to the glory of God and the good of men. This corner stone we lay in the name of the Triune God—Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Many, perhaps most of us, are here as Christians; not of one name or one sign. The Christian College in China owes its existence to the fact that Christians in the United States of America have met on the ground of a common brotherhood; moved by the spirit of liberality and by one desire to bestow on China the best that the West has to give in the sphere of education on a Christian basis and under Christian auspices. It is fitting and right that to-day's assembly should be, as it is thoroughly representative; it is seemly and proper that the exercise of to-day should be begun and ended in prayer to Almighty God, who has made in whatever our name or sign one in this good work. Standing by this stone before it is lowered into place as a corner stone of the Christian College in China I look around me in front of me to my right hand and to my left and I find suggestions that add to the significance and impressive character of the stone laying ceremony. Around us is the site on which the college buildings will be erected. It is a site for which the President and professors have waited, watched and worked. Patience has had its reward; unwearied assiduity its due recompense. Seldom has a better strategic position been occupied at a moment more opportune. Extent, elevation above the river level, facility of access in relation to Canton, the Southern Capital of the empire and perhaps the greatest commercial, industrial and distributing centre in the whole of China, are rare advantages that are thoroughly appreciated by the friends and supporters of this Christian College. There is a large room for enduring service. To-day a corner stone is laid for the years and decades and centuries. It is laid in the hope and faith that around this Christian College in the Far East will gather associations like to those which enrich and enable our most valued educational centres in the distant West, that it too will become a centre of power which will make for light and leading, and for righteousness and for a new heaven and a new earth in the empire of China. This corner stone, massive yet properly shaped and nicely adapted, may well serve to remind us of the vast proportions of a new national life built on the best and surest foundations.

It is an ever-eloquent fact that such as are taking place in China to-day, movements, naval and military, industrial and commercial, social and political depend for success on movements educational. The grand object of the Christian College is to make men who in their turn shall make empire. In this institution there will be no antagonism between secular and the sacred. The aim of the College will be to develop the moral side by side with the intellectual. By so doing it will best contribute through the knowledge, the judgment and the inspiration that it diffuses to the heaven that is to heaven society like in the Orient and in the Occident. By my side is the college staff, the President and the Professors. With one mind and voice we congratulate them on the auspicious occasion and with no less unanimity we congratulate the college and ourselves on the men who hold these posts as leaders and as teachers. If institutions are to make men there must first be men to make institutions. It seems to me that in the present, vice-president and professors of the Christian College we have the best evidence that friends to higher education on Christian lines in the mission field realize the seriousness of the position in China. Our friends in the West have risen to a great occasion. Part of to-day's message to them from this stone laying ceremony should be that the hope of China in respect to Christian education lies in the high ideals, large equipments and ample resources. These are the best guarantees of stability. They form the corner stone on which we may build securely assured that in so doing we build for peace and happiness, for truth and justice, for religion and piety. To aid in this work is the main purpose of the Christian College in China, the foundation stone of which will now be laid.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS IN SYDNEY have held a meeting, when resolutions were passed endorsing the step taken by the Commercial Guild of China and the collegiate students in connection with the boycott. The Sydney Chinese, however, do not purpose taking action locally in the way of a boycott, recognising that such a step would be fruitless. The N.S.W. branch of the Chinese Empire Reform Association has just received from the San Francisco branch full particulars of what has led up to the trouble.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

REPORT FROM MR. SUTTOR.

WHERE NEW SOUTH WALES FAILS.

Under date Kobe, Mr. Sutor, Commercial Agent for New South Wales in the East, reports on a number of matters of interest to the State.

The importations of raw cotton into Japan are principally from India and America, and are rapidly increasing. Mr. Sutor states that people interested in the cotton industry have frequently expressed to him the opinion that many parts of Australia are admirably adapted for cotton-growing, and in view of the rapidly increasing importations by Japan the matter is specially worthy of careful investigation.

WOOL, LEATHER, AND LEAD. When peace is declared the importations of wool will largely increase. Attention is gradually being directed to Australia as a source of supply, and inquiries are being made at Mr. Sutor's office for New South Wales wool.

Demands for leather are increasing, but the new tariff coming into force in July next will have a retarding effect, though this should be more than made up by importations of hides. There is already marked activity in establishing tanneries, and numerous requests are being made for hides.

The market for tanning bark and extracts offers every inducement for a trial shipment, and the supply from America is getting rather limited. Mr. Sutor sincerely trusts that this matter may not be lost sight of, as anyone placing a suitable extract on the market will be handsomely rewarded. Good quality bark is quoted at £8 10s per ton.

The new tariff coming into force will practically put New South Wales lead out of the market unless local shippers are prepared to quote local agents at a less figure, just by way of keeping New South Wales lead on the local market. Mr. Sutor thinks that if this cannot be done, or some mutual arrangement arrived at, our lead is certain to disappear from the market during the war, and until the duties are removed, one year after peace is declared.

DEFECTIVE GRAIN SHIPMENTS. There is a decrease of 1,747,749 lbs in importations of flour last quarter compared with the first quarter of 1904, but doubtless the heavy shipments at that time were largely due to the war.

Importations of grain are advancing at a very rapid rate, and the time is not far distant when all flour will be locally milled, hence Mr. Sutor greatly regrets that his recommendations of last year in connection with the grain traffic were not carried out, for whilst the quality of our grain is regarded as excellent, complaints are heard in every direction concerning certain shipments, irregular weights, defective bagging, and want of samples. One leading merchant informed Mr. Sutor that he had practically decided to drop Australian imports, especially as he received much more business like treatment from India and the United States of America. No trouble at all was experienced in dealing with these countries, but Australians were gradually getting a name for absolute carelessness.

Mr. Sutor states that his own personal observations tend to corroborate the last statement, as recent consignments of wheat and oats have reached the market in a disgraceful state, the bags being old and rotten, and also very dirty. These consignments came from New South Wales and Victoria, and the tendency has been to divert attention to Indian and American grain, not on the score of quality, but solely on account of the defective bagging.

The Indian and American shippers, in addition to sending sound bags, have adopted a system by which all bags under certain brands are of exactly the same weight, that is all bags marked "A" contain (say) 150 lb, exactly, "B" "120 lb," and so on. This system greatly minimises local trouble of weighing; the local buyers just take a few sample bags of each brand, say half a dozen each, weigh them, and if found correct accept the balance. The Australian bag, on the other hand, contains an operation has to be gone through of weighing all bags on small scales, there being no large ones yet in use in Japan.

Mr. Sutor adds that New South Wales shippers lost an order for 10,000 tons the other day owing to a few samples of 1904-5 season's grain not having been sent to his office in Kobe, Japan. He appeals to New South Wales merchants, and all engaged in the grain trade, to pay most respectful attention to tastes at his end, and to also adopt the recently introduced system of having exact weights in all bags under certain distinguishing brands, as described. He states that he has a keen interest in his work, which is of an uphill nature, and spares no efforts to advance the interests of New South Wales products in the East, but without the able assistance of all concerned his task may prove hopeless.

At the Osaka Exhibition some four years ago, the Canadians practically introduced bread-making experiments by employing experts to show the whole process, and no better scheme of advertising could be devised, in Mr. Sutor's opinion, and he therefore recommends that such experiments should be carried out by New South Wales people in various large centres of population in Japan. The present age, he remarks, is certainly one of advertising.

PRICE OF MEAT. A start is at last being made to properly establish cooling chambers, and to obtain supplies from Australia. It has been found that the supplies are not equal to the demands, and as a result the cost of living is advancing considerably. The following will give an idea of the retail prices now ruling in Japan:—Sirloin of beef, 10 1/2 pence; fillet of beef, 8 1/2 pence; round of beef, 6 1/2 pence; corned beef, 9 1/2 pence; 1 lb to 1 1/2 lb; and leg of mutton, 12 pence.

Prominent meetings have been held at various centres in Japan, in one instance a large meat company in order to keep down, as far as possible, the rising prices of meat, but the management is purely honorary any change, by way of importation from Australia, will be gladly welcomed.

Mr. Sutor is of opinion that if a large company could be formed in New South Wales to establish proper depots at Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, and Japan, our resources would be taxed to keep pace with the growing requirements, and thus lay a certain foundation for trade in the Orient.

TIMBER AND IRON ORES. The shipment of piles cabled for have arrived in good condition. Other samples are also to hand, but it has been omitted to state whether the prices quoted are c.i.f. Kobe, or f.o.b. Sydney. Mr. Sutor states that it is useless sending samples to Japan unless c.i.f. quotations are given. This system is firmly rooted in the Orient generally, and business cannot possibly be done on other lines.

Last year Mr. Sutor wrote with reference to sample shipments of New South Wales ores for the Government from works. Up to date no ores have arrived, though they have been inquired for in Japan. The possibility of iron ores of the nature previously reported upon are described as enormous, for Japan is practically dependent upon outside supplies of the raw material, and is now bringing those supplies from remote parts of China.

THE CHEFOO SCHOOLS.

As it was clear from some remarks made at one of the recent school meetings that every one here is not familiar with details of the Chefoo Schools, the following particulars from *China's Millions* may be of interest. The Chefoo Schools are three in number. The Boys' School, now provided with ample playing fields, is capable of accommodating one hundred boarders; the Girls' School, about fifty boarders, and they will all soon be full. The compound in which they stand is about one and a half miles from the Foreign settlement and the native city. The staff of the three schools consists of members of the China Inland Mission. The pupils are entirely foreign, i.e., children of European or American parents, and no Chinese or Eurasians are admitted. Primarily the schools are for the children of members of the China Inland Mission. In the Chefoo Schools children are boarded and educated until they reach the age of sixteen (boys) or seventeen (girls), after which private arrangements must be made for them by their parents. Secondly the schools exist for the children of missionaries of other schools, and thirdly of children of merchants and others of good standing who may wish to take advantage of education provided by them. They are not, however, public schools, the principals reserving the right to refuse all applicants who may be undesirable. The fees amount to about £30 per annum. The education afforded is that of a good home preparatory school, and every effort is made to keep pace with modern requirements. Every other year advantage is taken of home public examinations as an unprejudiced test of the work done. So far the results have been quite satisfactory, and, in some cases, gratifying. The religious instruction is unsectarian. The month of August and the months of December and January are holidays, and it is in the longer periods that the pupils and parents meet in their own homes or in Shanghai. That the Chefoo Schools have successfully coped with all the difficulties of unique situation is not claimed by their most ardent supporters, but an unbroken continuance of twenty-five years and a steady increase in the number of pupils afford indisputable testimony to the fact that they supply a much-felt want.

THE CRIMINALS OF SAGHALIEN. WHAT COULD JAPAN DO WITH THEM? In view of a possible occupation of Saghalien the Japanese papers are already discussing the procedure likely to be adopted by Japan in regard to its population of Russian criminals. In this connection, the *Asahi* points out that there is now a population of 33,400 on the big island—an island bigger than Kluska and Shikoku rolled into one—and of these 20,000 are Russians. Not only Russians, however, but a great part of them are convicts. A worse or more ungovernable set of men would be hard to find. Many of them are said to be enrolled as volunteers, and to be divided into small forces of from 200 to 300 each, scattered about at the important places along the coast. The garrison of regulars does not exceed from three to six thousand, so that no great military difficulty is likely to be encountered. The problem will be the subsequent administration of an island with such a population. Our contemporary's view is that a strong hand should be shown from the outset, and that these turbulent spirits should be terrorised into docility. That is certainly one course, but has the great disadvantage, remarks the *Asahi*, that it would expose Japanese administration to severe and probably unjust criticism. The Japanese cannot yet afford to treat themselves to the luxury of a free hand. What European State would do given conditions without shocking public opinion, may be quite unpermissible for the Japanese. Surely, our Yokohama contemporary contends, the easier and simpler plan would be to deport all these convicts and ticket-of-leave men to Russia. Japan is not bound by any principle of justice or expedience to take over the drags of the Russian population. If she stipulates for the cession of Saghalien, the stipulation can easily carry a rider for the disposal of the island's Russian inhabitants. Those that have settled down peacefully are engaged in the pursuit of legitimate industry belong to a special category and need not be disturbed. But every man or woman still undergoing sentence or subject to police surveillance should be handed over to Russia, and their transfer should be a matter of prearrangement.

DROWNING FATALITY AT SHANGHAI. The *Mercury* of the 11th inst. says that quite a gloom was cast over Shanghai late yesterday evening by the news that Valenza, the son of Signor Valenza, the popular Bandmaster, had lost his life while bathing. It appears that about 45 p.m. deceased called on a friend to procure a pair of bathing drawers and the proceeded to a pond in the new Hongkong Park in the Riffle Kanje. At about 5.30 p.m. some children playing about came across a heap of clothes on the edge of the pond and not seeing anyone about they went away and informed some young men who were bathing close by of what they suspected was the matter. The young men hastened to the spot designated and throwing off their clothes they dived several times in hopes of finding the body, but without success. The sad news was then conveyed to the home of the drowned boy, and Signor Valenza lost no time in hurrying to the spot. At 8 p.m. the matter was reported to the police and they at once procured drag ropes and proceeded to the scene of the accident and began dragging. All their efforts appeared to be in vain until about 9.30 p.m. P.C. Rosser, who had dived, reported he had come across the body at a depth of about twelve feet, but the legs appeared to be stuck in the mud. P. C. Rosser then made a second dive but could not find the body. E. Wither then dived and succeeded in locating it, but could not lift it as he was exhausted from staying under water so long. Another dive was made and the drag rope made fast to the body which was quickly raised to the surface and laid gently on the shore. Efforts were made to resuscitate the body by artificial respiration, but the attempt was useless. Blood was running from the nose of the boy when he was brought to the surface, which gave some hopes of life. Dr. Marsh appeared on the scene and had the body removed to the Mortuary. Deceased was an Italian subject and was about 19 years of age. He had been a bugler in the S. V. C. for a long time and was one of the crack shots of the Corps.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING Corporation scooped its first victory yesterday in the suit of Francisco Reyes against the bank for the recovery of P830,000, their demure to the complaint being sustained by Judge Crossfield, says the *Manila Times* of 1st inst. The demure was on the grounds that the complaint was not meaningful, was ambiguous and uncertain in its meaning. The plaintiff was given ten days to file an amended complaint. Attorney Hausmann of Condon & Hausmann appeared in behalf of the bank, while Messrs. Schiele, Miranda and Sierra represented the plaintiff.

HOTEL SECRETS:

THE "HONGKONG'S" CUISINE.

IN COURT.

Quite a number of interesting points in the running of a large hotel were made public in the Summary Court this morning when the Puisse Judge, Mr. A. G. Wise, heard an action brought by Ernest Wohlfahrt, chef, against his late employers, the Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd., to recover the sum of \$1,000 for wrongful dismissal. Bedroom boys and other servants were present in force at the back of the Court, while witnesses for both sides attended in no small numbers; but these latter were ordered into the small Court during the hearing of the case. Mr. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), with whom sat Mr. E. Osborne, Chairman of the Hotel directors, represented the defendant company.

According to the statement of claim the plaintiff is a chef at present residing at the Club Germania. On the 10th August, 1903, he and the defendant company entered into an agreement whereby the hotel proprietors agreed to take Wohlfahrt into their employ as chef from that date for a term of three years, and to pay him for each calendar month of the first year £16 8s. for each calendar month of the second year £18 1s. and for each calendar month of the third year £20 16s. such salary to be paid in Hongkong currency at the London telegraphic transfer rate on the day on which it became due. The plaintiff maintained that he faithfully and diligently served the defendant company as chef until the 1st June last when he was dismissed from the service and was refused to be allowed to continue in that capacity. He had been at all times ready and willing to continue with the company, and contended that he had suffered damage by the defendant's breach of the agreement. He now claimed two months' salary at £18 1s. per month at exchange, 1/10/16, the rate of exchange on the 1st June last—£401.08 and twelve months' salary at £20 16s. per month at the same rate—£1,673.84 making a total of £3,774.92. He credited the company with two months' salary recovered from them, reducing the amount to £3,773.84, but in order to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court waived £1,673.84 and sought only to recover the balance of £2,100 and for his damages for the defendant's breach of contract.

THE DEFENCE.

To this claim the defendants replied that the terms of the agreement had been sufficiently set forth, and pointed out that the company had power to dismiss the plaintiff at any time if he ceased to perform his duties to the satisfaction of the directors. In the event of such dismissal the company was to pay him two calendar months' salary and his passage second class P. & O. to England provided such passage was available of within one month of his being dismissed. It was a further term of the agreement that the principal duties of the plaintiff would be to attend the market daily (Sundays excepted) before 6 a.m. and secure the best procurable fresh meat, fish, fruit, vegetables and other fresh produce for the use of the hotel. Also to take and supervise the Chinese cooks, pantrymen, and other persons employed by the company in the preparation and service of food in the hotel. In addition to these the plaintiff had various other duties. On the 1st June last, the directors having for a long time been dissatisfied with the way the plaintiff performed his duties dismissed him and sent him a cheque for two months' salary, stating that a second cheque for passage to England would be provided within one month from date. The plaintiff at first refused to accept such cheque, but had since done so. The dissatisfaction of the directors had been constantly communicated to the plaintiff both by the directors collectively and individually and through the medium of the hotel manager. The company denied that he had faithfully and diligently served them, and declared that he had been lawfully dismissed. On the 19th June last plaintiff wrote to the company asking to be allowed a passage home in accordance with the terms of his agreement, but by the C. P. & O. instead of the P. & O. line, and thereby acquiesced in the right of the Company to dismiss him.

In his reply to these assertions plaintiff alleged that he was not dismissed by the defendant company or by the directors, or in pursuance of the company's rights or the powers vested in them under the agreement. He also denied that he was dismissed because the directors had for a long time been dissatisfied with the way in which he had performed his duties, and further declared that such dissatisfaction was never communicated to him by the directors either collectively or individually or through the medium of the hotel manager. On the 28th May he had a dispute with Mr. A. F. Davies, the acting manager, and solely on account of the disagreement was, in the first instance, suspended from his duties and subsequently dismissed.

With reference to that reply, defendants' solicitors wrote that they did not wish to add to the expenses of the action by filing another reply, but contended that the company was entitled to dismiss the chef for the reasons alleged in the statement of defence, but apart from those reasons and even if they did not exist they maintained that they were legally justified in dismissing him by reason of his conduct and language on the 24th May last.

TROUBLE OVER S. USED FISH.

Mr. Master proceeded to enter into the details of the case and stated that the plaintiff had brought the action within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court because, in the first instance, he had wished so far as possible to avail himself of the latter part of clause 5 in the agreement as to obtaining second-class passage home by the P. & O. line in the event of his leaving the Colony before the 1st July. When pleadings were ordered in the case and it was seen that the action could not come on before that date the plaintiff, while recognising that the object in bringing it in summary jurisdiction was done away with, decided to continue with it in that Court. About the 27th May last, or a little earlier, continued Mr. Master, there was some disagreement between the plaintiff and the directors as to the cooking of some souse fish which had been ordered by Mr. Osborne. The souse fish was not to his liking and he made a complaint about it. He said it was not tasty enough. Mr. Davies, the acting manager of the hotel, suggested that Mrs. Davies, his wife, should "do some souse fish and bring it before the directors at the tiffin one Saturday." This she proceeded to do, and the chef going suddenly to his kitchen found that one of his fish pans had been taken away to the commodore's room without anything having been said to him. That rather upset him and he spoke to Mr. Davies about it. Ultimately they came to high words and Mr. Davies said, "I will suspend you." The plaintiff replied "Oh, you can't do that; you are a b— fool." The chef had already apologised for that and was still sorry for his loss of temper. Mr. Davies repeated the matter to the directors and on the 27th May a letter was written suspending the plaintiff

from his duties and asking him to attend at the next board meeting on the Wednesday following. It was afterwards written to in reference to the row, or disturbance, between himself and Mr. Davies, and was dismissed from the company's service. On the receipt of that letter plaintiff consulted his solicitors and they wrote to the secretary of the company setting forth the facts of the case and asking that their client be reinstated. They refused to do so; hence the proceedings. Mr. Master read lengthy correspondence which had passed in relation to the matter and then adduced evidence.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

The plaintiff was called and said that he was a German by birth and had been a chef for close upon twenty years and, in fact, had been in the trade since he was 13 with the exception of two years during which he served in the army. He saw Mr. Osborne by appointment at home and entered into an agreement to come out here as chef at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Haynes was manager when he arrived on the 16th September, 1903. He did not think there had ever been a genuine complaint made to him of the way in which he performed his duties.

Was anything said to you when you were engaged as to any additions to your salary in the way of Christmas 'boxes,' or anything of that sort? asked Mr. Master.

Yes, replied the plaintiff. In England, Mr. Osborne said that in addition to my bonus there would be Christmas 'boxes,' which he said would amount to about £50.

Did you receive a Christmas 'box' when the first Christmas came round?—No, Never. Did you apply to Mr. Osborne about it when he came back?—Yes.

What did he say to that?—He denied it, and said he had never said anything about it. Were you on good terms with Mr. Osborne when he returned from England, and you spoke to him about the Christmas 'box'?—When he came back he said the food was very much better; and that he had heard nothing but good about it.

Was anything said to you about the cost of meals at the hotel?—Witness, who at times could scarcely be heard—of the reporter's table, was understood to reply that, when the time came along for receiving a Christmas 'box' the directors told him that the meals cost one-and-a-half times as much as they had done in the previous year and that therefore they could not give him a bonus. They promised him that if, during the next year, he succeeded in bringing the meals down to \$1.50 per day they would consider it. He had succeeded in reducing the cost much lower than that but had not received a bonus. Continuing, witness said he had done his level best to get the best produce he could from the market, and had also taught the Chinese to cook and so on.

SUGGESTION AND COMPLAINT BOOK.

Was there a director's suggestion, or complaint, book kept?—Yes.

Does it contain the suggestions or complaints about the meals at the hotel?—Yes.

A complaint or a suggestion is written in the book and it is sent to you and you have to sign it?—Yes.

Mr. Master proceeded to read a few extracts from the volume such as "not enough parsley in sauce, cold beef very good." "Spinach talks not cut off." "Several days past the bread has had a bitter, sour taste in it. Please see what is the matter." "Spinach very good (in brackets) I rejected one lot yesterday." "Soused fish in oil, common and distasteful, not fit for the table. He had better use some tinned sardines or tinned herring à la sardine style."

As to the souse fish, whose recipe did you use on the day in question?—It was by Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Osborne showed you how to cook the fish. When you first came to the hotel did you make any remark about souse fish?—Yes, I spoke to Mr. Haynes and told him that I make it differently. Mr. Haynes said "Oh, yes; it is done by Mr. Osborne. He wants me to make it in that way."

You continued doing it in that way, and on the days on which the complaints were made it was done according to Mr. Osborne's recipe?—Yes.

Did you keep a list of the prices of meals for 1904-05?—Yes.

Take January, 1904; what was the cost of meals per day?—\$1.50.

In 1905 what was it?—\$1.40.

His Honour.—Is there a reduction all through?

Mr. Master.—There is a reduction all through, my Lord.

Plaintiff.—Last year in May the cost was \$1.60, the three meals; and this year it was \$1.40.

Taking April and May 1904 and April and May 1905 was there in both months an increase in the number of meals taken at the hotel?—Yes.

More about souse fish squabble.

Witness, continuing, said that everything went smoothly until May—there were no serious complaints. Witness did not always attend the Board meetings. If the directors wanted him he attended. Lately, he did not been called to the meetings. About the beginning of May there was a complaint about carrots. It was suggested that the carrots were not good, but he cut them open and showed that they were good. On the 1th of May there was a question about the condition of the souse fish. On the 2nd of May souse fish was again served and still there was another complaint.

You had seen to the fish yourself?—I went to the market and saw a piece of fish there which I ordered to be sent to the hotel.

Were you careful in seeing it was good fish?—So far as I could see.

Witness explained how he cooked the fish and to make sure that it was properly to the taste of the Hotel patrons he added another bottle of vinegar to the fish.

What was the next you heard about it?—Next morning I was very surprised to find a complaint in the book.

A COOK'S FEELINGS.

What happened on the 26th May?—Mr. Davies told me that his wife was to make some souse fish.

You objected to that?—Yes, the boys would laugh at me if they saw a woman coming into the kitchen to make souse fish.

You went out for a walk?—Yes. I told Mr. Davies that I could not allow his wife to come into my kitchen.

HASTY WORDS.

Did you express your regret for calling Mr. Davies a b— fool?—Yes. I did at the meeting. It was simply said in the heat of the moment?—That was all.

Witness continued that he had always been willing to continue in the service of the company. He had always been on the best terms with the rest of the Hotel employees.

In cross-examination by Mr. Looker the witness told how he had been engaged at Folkestone by Mr. Osborne, who explained generally the character of the duties which he would have to perform.

Were you told that they wanted a European to superintend the Chinese because it was difficult to get them to work?—The Chinese are not so hard to work with. They can be taught.

Did you tell Mr. Osborne that you understood all these things and were anxious to take the billet?—No, I did not remember.

Did he say you would be under the orders of the hotel manager?—No, I was to be under the directors. Mr. Osborne said the manager was a very quiet man.

You had to select the food and supervise the kitchen and the service and attend to the cooking?—I did the cooking and attended to everything that came in.

Mr. Looker pressed the witness on the question.—What would you call a serious complaint, but the answer was that there were no serious complaints.

NO COFFEE KITCHEN.

Was there any complaint about the preparation of the coffee shortly after your arrival?—Complaint was made that the coffee beans were not good. At home we have a proper coffee kitchen and women to look after it. Here there is nothing like that. I had to look after it and show the boys what to do.

Did you look after the washing of the beans?—Yes, several times.

COFFEE BEANS LIKE BLACKLEAD.

Is it not a fact that under your supervision or without it, they were burning the coffee beans as black as your hat? (laughter). That in the words of Mr. Parfit, the coffee beans looked like the scrapings of a black lead pencil?—(laughter)—The beans were not burnt too much.

On some occasions they were roasted quite black?—I don't think so. It might have occurred once or twice, but I never noticed it and never saw it.

The directors said the coffee was not black enough?—Never that I can remember.

Didn't they complain that the coffee beans were roasted far too much?—I don't remember.

BLACK COFFEE RECIPE.

Didn't you say, "If you want black coffee, you have to roast the beans black"?—Yes.

Is that right? I put it that under any circumstances you have only to roast the beans until they are brown, and that the blackness depends upon the amount of coffee used not upon the blackness of the beans?—The more you burn the beans the blacker the coffee you get.

I say the beans were burnt quite black?—That was never done.

Didn't you get frequent complaints from Mr. Parfit and Mr. Potts about the fish served for breakfast?—I don't remember that.

THICK STEAKS WANTED.

Do you remember Mr. Potts complaining about the cooking of the chops and steaks?—Yes, he complained that the chops and steaks were not cut as thick as they used to be. I said "You can save money by cutting them thin," and Mr. Potts didn't object.

I say the reason Mr. Potts complained was not owing to the thickness or quality but because when he went to the kitchen he found that you cut them at about a quarter past twelve so that if anybody wanted a steak he could have it at once?—After I was here several months I had different complaints from people who had to wait ten minutes for a chop or a steak. I spoke to Mr. Haynes and I said it would be much better to have the steaks ready in five minutes.

As a chef, tell us what is the proper way to serve up a chop or steak?—To cook it an hour before or when it is ordered?—When it is ordered.

You cooked the steaks and chops at ten minutes past twelve so that they would be ready at once?—That was never done. Mr. Potts does not know how many chops or steaks were wanted at one clock. Sometimes 50 or 60 were wanted at one time.

Questions continued on the subject of chops and steaks until the plaintiff remarked that they could also ask the No. 2 cook.

VEGETABLE MARROW SWIMMING.

Has Mr. Davies, who has been acting manager since February, frequently told you about the service of the food and the cooking of the food?—No.

Were not complaints made about the green vegetables—that the vegetable marrow was swimming in water?—That was long ago.

The service was altered?—I dare say. The vegetables are cooked at the last minute and you cannot get all the water out even if you squeeze it.

Ever use a cullender?—Certainly.

ENTREES IN SILVER DISHES.

Were you ever told to serve entrées in silver dishes in the ladies' room and to give a selection of each dish so that a person could please himself?—Do you mean the entrées to be mixed up in one dish?

If there were vegetable cutlets—would you bring up a dish containing four or five cutlets?—Oh yes, I did that.

Always?—If the boy said he wanted for one person I gave him enough for two and if he asked for two I gave for three.

Didn't you say it was too costly to do that?—Yes, I said it was very expensive.

Didn't the directors say?—Never mind the expense?—Yes and I saw that the orders of the directors were carried out.

GIVING THE HOTEL A GOOD NAME.

Explain how it was that on one occasion a single steak was sent up without garnishing or anything round it?—That night I had a special dinner for about 25 people and I always cook a special dinner myself and I could not attend to the pantry service.

You get a commission for special dinners?—Yes.

So you paid special attention to them?—Yes I always paid special attention and the directors always are very pleased that I did so. They said at their meeting that it gave the Hotel a good name when people could depend upon getting good special dinners.

Were not complaints made that the entrées and the scrambled eggs were "messy"?—I don't think so.

SCRAMBLED EGGS WITH PIG'S LARD.

Now, you are a chef. Tell us the proper way to make scrambled eggs?—Put butter in the pan; the best way to do it is in water and have one small pan and a bigger pan.

The ingredients—butter and eggs?—Yes, and salt and pepper (laughter).

Were you making scrambled eggs with pig's lard?—That was always done till I came.

And you continued it?—It was always done. It was done half and half—half lard and half butter.

You continued it, did you not?—Yes.

You consider that proper, you a chef?—You can make scrambled eggs with lard and butter. You can make it with railway grease—(laughter)—if you like?—It is better with butter, certainly.

PATTERNING FOOD.

You remember the cold corned beef and you remember being told there was not enough fat in the cold corned beef?—Yes.

And you remember being requested to see that some proper fat was brought and put in the middle of the cold corned beef?—Yes.

And as a matter of fact didn't you comply with that request by sticking in a lump of suet?—No, I never did.

Yes or no, was it done?—My No. 1 did it. And you were superintending No. 1?—It was done without my knowledge.

TISY CAKE.

Tisny cake, a very favourite dish especially with the ladies, is it not proper to put in a little liquor and wine?—Yes, it was always done.

Didn't the directors complain there was not enough in it?—Yes.

Didn't Mr. Potts every Saturday have to go and see that brandy and wine were poured into the tisny cake?—That was all the time. The directors came to the kitchen about three o'clock and the pastry-cook from the beginning always produced his tisny cake when the directors appeared.

You engaged to do what was done before or to improve the hotel?—To improve it certainly, but I cannot see what the tisny cake has to do with it.

WITHERED VEGETABLES.

Were frequent complaints made about the vegetables—the cauliflower a mud colour, the spinach withered and stinky, the carrots old and woody?—No, I never saw the vegetables mouldy.

Let us come to the fruit. You remember fresh pines served up as hard as bullets?—I never served that.

On the 15th of June?—I had left the Hotel then.

I beg your pardon. But about oranges and bananas, were not frequent complaints made about them?—No, there were not.

Some questions were put concerning the condition of the tomatoes which were not good enough for the table, but good enough for the soup. The bananas were also spoken about.

You remember once when a bunch of bananas was held up, the bananas were so rotten that they fell off?—I remember once Mr. Osborne sent two bunches of bananas back. He said "You must send them back to show the Chinese we are watching them."

There were two bunches absolutely rotten?—There were two bunches out of 70 cabbages. The bunches had not yet been received by me; they were left for inspection by Mr. Osborne.

(Further reference was made to the rotten cases which were spoken of earlier.)

(On one occasion you were insolent to Mr. Osborne?—About the carrots.)

Did you tell him he knew nothing about it?—I said, "What do you know about carrots?"—(laughter).

In consequence of that were you not asked to step up to the Board meeting?—Yes, I told you about that.

And at that time were you not told to accept Mr. Osborne's decisions about the quality of the food?—If Mr. Osborne said it was not good I was not to say it was good.

Did you consider the directors were satisfied with you under those circumstances?—I cannot tell.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

What time did you go to the market?—About six in the morning.

What did your agreement say?—To go there before six.

Did you often get there before six?—Sometimes.

I put it to you that you were required to go before six to the market so that you would get everything of the best?—My orders at the market were given between 11 and 1.30 a.m. on the day previous. I had everything ready.

Were you not expressly told at the Board meeting to take coles to the market and bring the stuff back yourself?—I was never told that. The directors said it might be better to take baskets and coolies.

It was your duty to inspect the goods as they arrived at the Hotel?—It was impossible to do that on each and every occasion.

CHRISTMAS BOXES AND TIPS.

Now about Christmas boxes?—Yes.

Do you mean to tell us that Mr. Osborne told you that you would get Christmas boxes from the Hotel residents?—No. From the boarders. That is what I understood him to say.

Did Mr. Osborne promise you that people who gave private dinners would tip you?—It was said I would get a lot of tips.

You would get Christmas boxes and tips?—Yes.

You say when Mr. Osborne came back you were told the food was very much better and he was very glad to hear it?—Yes, he shook hands with me.

Shook hands with you?—He says he never mentioned the thing?—He shook hands with me and said the food was very good. Mr. Potts was there at the time.

TIP-TOP RECIPES.

You say you introduced several new dishes that the Chinese cooks had never heard of before?—Yes.

Give us some idea of those dishes?—(The first answer was inaudible at the Press table, but it hinted at something with Bernese sauce in it.)

Give us another?—Capon à la Toulouse made with sauce and eggs and butter and forced meat balls, etc., etc.

You really called that new dishes. Didn't you just give the coles a chicken and say "Here's a mushroom, put in black or white or blue sauce"—as the case might be and then give it a French name?—Not at all.

Well, go on, will you?—Witness (reading from a big ledger-like book)—Mutton cutlets.

Didn't the Chinese know mutton cutlets before?—Mutton cutlets à la Suisse.

How is that made?—Butter and onions stewed together and made substantial, then mixed with eggs and put on the top of the mutton cutlets and put in the oven and made nice and brown.

Another?—Mutton à la Westminster. Mutton and stewed mixed pickles mixed with butter, etc., etc.

You teach them a new cold entrée?—Yes. Roast stuffed sucking pig and garnish of veal.

But garnish of veal has been known in China since the beginning of time?—The Chinese at the hotel didn't know it.

His Honour.—Cannot you get to the end of the course?—(laughter).

Mr. Looker.—Just getting to it immediately. This will be a fine appeller for our tiffin (laughter).

ALDERMAN'S FARE.

Shortly before you left, Mr. Lewis of the P. & O. Company sent a turtle to the Hotel, didn't he?—Yes.

And only four plates of soup were made from it?—I made for different people.

Not only four for the directors?—I don't remember how much I made.

You could make more than that out of a turtle?—If you wished to. It all depends upon what is wanted with the turtle.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin.

After the adjournment, Mr. Looker read a letter written by Mr. Haynes to plaintiff, April of 1904, in which he was asked to endeavour as far as possible to oblige visitors,

either in the dining or bed rooms, who required anything within reason that was not on the menu, and not to require visitors to sign chits for anything they required, but to take the boys' chits. The plaintiff said that that was because the visitors had asked him for several things and he had refused to oblige them.

In the course of re-examination he said he had made an improvement all round. It was the complaints made were anything beyond mere trivial matters and in fact were only mentioned to him in the course of conversation. Mr. Haynes and himself were on the best of terms.

His Honour.—That is what I was going to ask you. You are not on such good terms with Davies as you were with Haynes?

Plaintiff.—Only until very lately—until the last day or so.

His Honour.—There is always an undercurrent in these things.

K. Gaskell, who attended on subpoena, was the next witness, and after endeavouring to enter the dock was shown the way to the witness' box. He said he managed the bar at the hotel, and was for some time steward. He had had a lengthy experience in the supervision of hotels and had always heard the plaintiff spoken of as a well known chef. He had never heard of any complaints having been made against the plaintiff in connection with his duties at the hotel, and he always considered he was a very reliable and a first-class chef.

Guests had never complained about him. Hongkong was a difficult place to manage so far as catering was concerned, and especially so as regards fish which could never be relied upon when Mr. Haynes introduced witness to the plaintiff he told him he would always find him easy to get on with. The witness was not now connected with the catering; only the bar and could not speak as to the catering at the hotel at present.

SECOND COOK SPEAKS.

Chan Choy, second cook at the hotel for the past ten years, said that since the plaintiff had been there he had taught him a number of new dishes. In fact he had taught witness anything that he was desirous of knowing.

Who first showed you how to do souse fish?—His Honour.—I suppose he will go back to sometime before Confucius.

Witness, however, said he was first shown on board of a P. & O. boat. Mr. Osborne showed him how to boil it until it was ready, in the commodore's room, and put the vinegar in himself. Witness said that plaintiff was present during the meals giving directions.

during such an interval. The adverse balance of foreign trade, which had been righted during the last few years after the Japan-China War of 1894-5, has again returned since the outbreak of hostilities, the amount of imports for the half-year just ended aggregating the extraordinary figure of 140 million yen. There is no prospect of this state of things being reversed in the near future. Moreover, the amount of foreign loans has reached 800 millions, and in future Japan will be called upon to make annual provision of 50 millions yen in payment of principal and interest. So long as the war lasts the exodus of gold may be prevented by means of the foreign-loan policy, but it is clear that after the restoration of peace a tremendous outflow of specie will ensue and a great strain will be thrown upon economic circles. To provide for this it is only proper that Russia should be called upon to make compensation. The loss has been suffered by Russia's action, and as Russia originally provoked the war she must be held responsible for the damages suffered by her action.

The *Nippon* speculates on the possibility of the peace negotiations ending in failure, or even if a peace treaty is ratified, of Russia failing in its performance owing to the revolutionary disturbances. "We are sure," writes our contemporary, somewhat warningly, "that the Government has studied the peace question in all its bearings, and there need be no fear that the victory bought by the blood of thousands of brave men will be lost by the tongues of two or three diplomats." It may safely be trusted that peace with honour will be secured at the forthcoming meeting of the peace envoys. Possibly the Peace Conference may be brought to a satisfactory issue earlier than is generally supposed, but at the same time it must be remembered that there are many instances in which realization is very different from anticipation. Indeed, there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. At least it would not be unprofitable to suppose cases in which (1) the negotiations may fall through owing to a disagreement, and (2) though a peace treaty is ratified Russia is unable to fulfil its provisions in consequence of the revolutionary troubles. Russia is said to have declared that if she is called on to pay an indemnity, it would be better that such money should be employed for the prosecution of the struggle than made a gift to Japan. Even, however, if Russia has made such a declaration, it must have been made in a spirit of bluff, for it can hardly be supposed that there are men in the Russian Government who see the futility of such a contention. The cession of territory Russia may consider a blow to her prestige, but as this will not cause direct pain to her, it cannot be supposed that negotiations will be broken off on this score. All things considered, there seems to be less probability that the Peace Conference will end in failure than was at first expected. Russia's doings, however, are not always guided by the dictates of common sense, and therefore it is not at all improbable that a hitch may occur at any moment owing to some unforeseen incident. In case of a peace treaty being once ratified, Japan is not likely to repeat her experience of the Liaotung episode as far as she is concerned, but Russia may find herself unable to fulfil the provisions of the treaty owing to circumstances over which Japan has no control. Although the internal discord in Russia has not yet reached such a stage as to justify these apprehensions, there is no doubt that it is as deep-rooted as it is widespread, and no one can positively say that the trouble will not develop at any moment into all the dimensions and the horror of the French Revolution. Whatever may be the final outcome of such a political upheaval in Russia, there is scarcely any doubt that its effect will be felt in the fulfilment of the terms of peace by Russia. Frankly speaking, Japan has studied the peace question in all its aspects and possibilities, and therefore she will be equal to any emergency that may occur during the peace negotiations or after the ratification of the terms at which the negotiators arrive.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS FROM SAGHALIEN.

According to the *Japan Advertiser*, the fourteen Kurds who escaped from Saghalien and were brought to Yokohama for passage to Shanghai have applied through the French Consul to the Japanese Government for permission to remain in Japan. They earnestly petition the Government not to send them to Shanghai, where they fear they will fall again into the clutches of the Russians, offering as a testimony of their good intentions their desire to become naturalized citizens of Japan and loyal subjects of the Emperor. When it was pointed out to them by a representative of the administration of Kanagawa-ken that the prejudice of the Japanese against their supposed Russian blood and their inability to speak the vernacular of the country would render their effort to gain a livelihood in Japan a most precarious one, the escaped convicts vigorously asserted their ability to do hard work and rendered their wives and children, and became permanent residents. No decision had been come to in regard to the application at the time our Yokohama contemporary wrote, but we should imagine that the authorities would be well advised to "pass them on" as originally intended.

CHINESE IN SINGAPORE.

In his report for 1904 upon the Chinese Protectorate, Mr. Warren D. Baines, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, states that the number of immigrants who arrived from ports in China was 204,796, being a reduction of 7 per cent. upon the figures for 1903 which were the highest ever known. He ascribes the falling off in immigration partly to the sickness of trade in the Colony and the Federated Malay States but principally to better harvests in South China and a lower price there of the staple food—rice. There is no reason to believe that the operations of the recruiting agency for the Transvaal have as yet had any effect upon the number of our immigrants.

The great majority of the arrivals in Singapore are, of course, passengers en route to other places. The number who arrived in Penang was 67,693 or twelve per cent less than in 1903. The returns of movement of population in the Federated Malay States also show a decrease in immigration. The number of adult female immigrants was 14,395 showing a reduction of one per cent only on the total for 1903 which was the highest previously known. It is very satisfactory to find that the proportion of males to females among adult immigrants is steadily rising.

In Singapore five unlawful societies were successfully dealt with, thirty aliens connected with them being banished. Two of these societies had assumed the names and ritual of Triad Societies but there is no reason to believe that the old "Dangerous societies" are reviving. A registered Hailam Society the "Sin Nam Hap" was dissolved for complicity with one of these Triad Societies.

In Penang action was taken to break up a Society called the "Penglong" and three of the headmen were banished. This Society has been giving trouble in Penang and Province Wellesley for many years. The Societies which give trouble now are those of bad characters

who group themselves round one or two individuals and live upon blackmail extorted from their more peaceable neighbours. They are rather "long-firms" than organised Societies and it is only by the banishment of the aliens who are the moving spirits in them that they can be successfully dealt with. The success of the action taken in Singapore was mainly due to a quarrel between two of these societies. The member of each energetically assisted the Department in suppressing the other. 65 aliens were banished during the year as against 50 in the previous year. Twenty-eight of these men were banished as being habitual criminals, the rest as being concerned with secret Societies.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LD.

The N.D.L. s.s. *Borneo*, with Capt. F. Sembill in command, which arrived at this port from Sandakan yesterday, left that port on the 18th inst. for Hongkong and Shanghai, with a consignment of timber shipped at Kudat by the China Borneo Co., Ltd.

The Sabah s.s. *Borneo* which has been overhauled and provided with bilge-keels on the China Borneo Shipway, left for Jolo and Zamboanga on 23rd ult. We understand that very satisfactory results were obtained at the trial trip on Thursday. Her place on the Shipway was immediately occupied by the S.I. *Ara*.—*B. N. B. Herald*.

HARSHNESS TO CHINESE.

INDIGNITIES SAID TO BE INFLICTED BY TOURISTS AND STUDENTS.

The Chinese whom our laws exclude from this country are those who live by manual labour, remarks a San Francisco exchange. There has never that we know of been any demand that students, travellers or genuine merchants should be prevented from going and coming at their pleasure. It is said, and probably with a good deal of truth, that Chinese who do not live by manual labour, and whose appearance indicates that they do not, are sometimes subjected to detention in unsavoury sheds and unsavoury companionship, and perhaps deported, by reason of informality in their papers. It is also claimed that by reason of these indignities to the merchant and aristocratic classes there is a growing disposition to boycott American trade. Assuming all this to be true, a departure from the American Asiatic Association, which is composed of merchants and manufacturers interested in Oriental trade, have waited upon the President and lodged a strong protest against our exclusion laws as construed by our immigration officials.

Now it must be said at the beginning that the increasing strictness with which our exclusion laws are enforced is due absolutely and solely to many years of continuous experience with the notorious, barefaced, unblushing fraud and perjury of the Chinese themselves in evading our laws. There is no dividing line between the Chinese merchant class and the Chinese coolie class. A "mercantile" concern occupying a ten-by-twelve store may have an unlimited number of "partners," who are shown to be such by the books of the concern, which they may never even see from one year's end to another. Any coiffe desiring to enter the country may become an actual partner of one of these concerns by a nominal contribution to its "capital," whereupon he may enter the country as a merchant and go to work the next day as a coolie. These conscienceless people are not only sure of the aid of their own conscienceless officials in China—presumably by paying for it—but find no difficulty in corrupting a certain number of our own officials, some of whom are now in the penitentiaries for that crime. The worst of the whole business is that this system of wholesale perjury and bribery has the hearty approval of every Chinese who ever wore a p'tail, of every grasping American who desires to employ cheap labour, and of the legion of mush sentimentalists who inlest all parts of the country, and especially New England.

If there could be any dependence whatever on Chinese official credentials there would be no trouble in securing courteous treatment at our ports for all Chinese whom our law permit to enter the country. The present stringency is the result of the moral depravity of the Chinese people. The only possible remedy is the devising of some means by which Chinese who are entitled to enter the United States are furnished before they start with credentials which cannot be counterfeited from officials who cannot be corrupted.

LONG DISTANCE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE "CAMPAÑA'S" EXPERIENCE.

In June of last year it was announced, says the *Electrical Record*, that one of the steamers of the Cunard system had kept in wireless touch with one or the other shore during the trip across the Atlantic, and since that time it is said that overlapping of the messages when in midocean has been the rule rather than the exception, the vessels of this line almost invariably getting in touch with the shore ahead before losing touch with that they were leaving. While under ordinary conditions, it would be quite satisfactory if the vessel were in touch with one shore or the other throughout the entire voyage, if a greater range were secured the system would be so much better and more reliable; and that this can be done satisfactorily was demonstrated by the recent trip of the Cunarder *Campania*, which arrived in New York early on the morning of Saturday, May 17, leaving Liverpool on the preceding Saturday. The *Campania* began to receive messages when 300 miles out from Poldhu, and daily after that many messages were received relating to current events of the utmost interest to the passengers. On Tuesday morning the Cunard bulletin announced that during the night the *Campania* had been in direct communication both with England and America; wireless messages were received from the Marconi stations at Poldhu, England, and at Cape Cod, Mass. The messages from England were sent out by Reuters agency, and those from America by the Associated Press. The signals were strong and clear. The first message from America was received about 3 o'clock in the morning, when the *Campania* was about 1,800 miles distant from Cape Cod and 4,000 miles distant from Poldhu.

On Wednesday, when the *Campania* was almost in midocean, being 1,616 miles from Liverpool and 1,616 miles from New York, messages were received from both shores, and again on Thursday signals from both stations were recorded. The Cunard bulletin published on Thursday on the *Campania* contained news received from Poldhu when the vessel was 2,080 miles from that station. These messages were among the longest ever received over so great a distance. They were strong and clear, and it was evident that communication could have been kept up from Poldhu longer had not the approach of the vessel to the Cape Cod station made it advisable for the Poldhu station to stop sending. Thus it will be seen that the

Campania was not only in constant communication throughout the entire trip, but that for three days she remained in communication with both shores.

These messages, it will be noted, are sent in one direction only—from the shore to the vessel. Messages are sent in the reverse direction normally about 150 miles, and when conditions are favorable, about 200 miles. The limiting factor here is the equipment and the amount of power available on the vessel for wireless communication. If vessels could put more power at the disposal of the wireless system, much longer distances could be covered.

COMMERCIAL.

Quotations for the week close as follows:—
Hongkong Banks... \$97 1/2
National Banks... 38 b.
Union Insurances... 320 b.
China Traders... 74 s.
Canton Insurances... 325 s.
Hongkong Fires... 305
China Fires... 85 s.
H. C. & M. Steamboats... 26 1/2
Indo-Chinas... 92 s.
Douglases... 35 s.
Star Ferries... 26 s.
China Sugars... 210 b.
Luzons... 29 s.
Raubis... 6 b.
Docks... 198
West Points... 51 b.
Hongkong Hotels... 138
Ewo Cottons... 50 b.
Hongkong Lands... 120 b.
Kowloon Wharfs... 97 1/2 b.
Farnhams... 142

Messrs. Benjamin Kelly & Potts report that they have to-day received a telegram from Singapore stating that the Raub crushing for the past four weeks realized 486 ounces smelted gold from 3,470 tons of stone.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin Kelly & Potts write in their weekly report of the 21st inst. as follows:—

During the past week there has been a fair demand for our principal stocks; and Hongkong and Shanghai Banks and Union Insurance shares have experienced a further sharp rise, but business generally has not been very active.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks continue in demand and have been negotiated at various rates between \$88 and \$905, closing in request at \$915. The London quotation is unchanged at \$90. Nationals are firm at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have changed hands at \$35 and more shares are wanted. China Traders have weakened to \$74 after sales at \$75. The special meeting of shareholders referred to in our last report, which took place on the 17th inst., was unanimously in favour of the proposed amalgamation of interests with the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited. Shares in the latter company have improved and are asked for at \$75.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been done at \$85 and Hongkong Fires are unaltered at \$305.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships have again placed at \$64, closing quiet. Indo-Chinas have been booked at \$92 and \$92 at which latter rate further shares are obtainable. Douglas Steamships have sold at \$35 and China and Manilas remain dull at \$20. Star Ferries have declined and are on offer at \$34 (old) and \$36 (new). Shell Transports are still in the market at 21 1/2. Shanghai Tugs are offering at \$16. 60 for the ordinary and at \$15. 50 for the preference shares.

Refineries.—China Sugars are inquired for at \$210 and Luzons may be procured at \$20. Mining.—Chinese Engineerings can be obtained at \$18. 75. There are sellers of Raubis at \$6.

Docks, Wharfs and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have advanced to \$198 after sales at \$196 1/2. Farnhams have been dealt in at \$124 and close steadily. Kowloon Wharfs are wanted at \$97 1/2. Hongkong Wharfs have risen to \$124 but are quite at the rate.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have inquiries at the improved rate of \$120. Shanghai Lands are on offer at \$122 ex the interim dividend of \$15. 3 paid in Shanghai to-day. West Points have been fixed at \$52 and we expect to see an improvement in the stock very shortly. Hongkong Hotels are firmer and can be placed at \$138. Humphreys' Estate are quiet at \$124.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have been disposed of at \$15. 50. Internationals have changed hands at \$15. 45 and Laou-Kung-Mows are in request at \$15. 3 1/2. Hongkong Cottons remain at \$16 1/2.

Cigar Factories.—Sumatras have been sold to a small extent at \$11. 68.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are still available at \$16 1/2. We quote Electric now at \$16 for the old and at \$14 for the new shares ex the dividend of \$1 and 50 cents respectively paid on the 17th inst. Bell's Asbestos are wanted at \$6 1/2 ex the dividend of one shilling and three pence paid to-day. China Providents can be placed at \$81. The Report and Statement of Accounts of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited, for the year ended 31st May, 1905, show a balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of \$14,451.41 (after writing off \$564.81 for depreciation and including \$480.12 brought forward from last year) which it is proposed to distribute as follows:—To place in Reserve Fund \$2,000; to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on ordinary shares absorbing \$5,940; to pay General Managers' remuneration \$2,000; to pay a further dividend of 5 per cent. on ordinary shares absorbing \$1,980; to pay \$19.80 per share on 100 Founders' Shares, absorbing \$1,980; and carry forward \$551.41. Langkats remain in demand at \$185.

Advices from Shanghai, dated 17th inst., state:—Business reported:—Shanghai Lands at \$125. Internationals at \$15. 45. Langkats at \$187 1/2 for July. Horse Baras at \$13. 80. Astors at \$31.

Business done direct:—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at \$15. 197 for August, at \$108 for September, and at \$194 for October. Indo-Chinas at \$70 for July, and at \$74 for December. Farnhams, Boyds at \$141 for July, and at \$147 for December. Lands at \$124. Internationals at \$15. 45. Laou-Kung-Mows at \$15. 3 1/2. Langkats at \$190 for September, and at \$195 for December.

RAUBS.

The arrangement made between the Government and the Raub Co. to deepen Bukit Komman shaft to 1,500 ft. has unfortunately come to an end, the company concluding that it is inadvisable to incur any further expenditure on this shaft.

FRIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write in their fortnightly circular of the 15th inst. as follows:—There is no improvement in coast freights to report. Disengaged steamers find it very difficult, if not impossible, to secure anything like paying employment, and low freights have been taken just to keep the boats moving. It is to be hoped, that the period of depression, which the market is passing through, will not be so prolonged and of such a severe nature as apprehended in some circles; it must be admitted, however, that, on the whole, the situation, so far as the early future is concerned, does not look very healthy.

The absence of demand from the Southern ports continues to be very unpleasantly in evidence, and again not solitary charter is reported from Saigon to Hongkong, Philippines ports, Java or Japan. Saigon to this, a couple Chinese-owned boats, plying regularly in the trade, have with difficulty managed to pick up on the berth small parcels, thus securing a total cargo of about 10,000 to 15,000 piculs each at 6 to 8 cents per picul. The latter figure may be taken as representative of the market.

Hangkok advices indicate cargo to be a little more plentiful lately; but liners appear to be able to comfortably handle all the cargo available for shipment. The rate to this stands at about 20/32 cents.

To load at Iloilo for Yokohama a steamer has been taken up on basis of 28 cents per picul.

From Toulon to Canton a charter is on record at \$1.80 per ton.

Yangtze rates have continued on the downward move, and there is little, if any, inquiry for tonnage. Latest quotations are, Wuha to Swatow 17 candareens, Wuha/Canton about same.

Whilst several steamers have succeeded in securing full cargoes upwards from here at as much as 30 cents, outward business from Newchwang to the South has once more been in an absolutely lethargic state.

As for Japan coal freights, there have been fixtures Moji/Hongkong at \$1.40, Kutchinoku/Singapore at \$1.35 and Moji/Saigon at \$3.00 per ton.

On monthly terms, three fresh settlements are on record as per list overleaf.

Sail Freight.—Nothing fresh to report under this head.

Sail-tonnage loading or to load.—For Baltimore and New York, British bark *Lashilli*, arrived 3rd inst. Disengaged.—British ship *Travancore*, 2,700 tons (left May 1st for Port Angeles, and was towed back June 8th after having been aground in Harlem Bay. Departures.—British ship *Sierra Lucena*, July 1st for Royal Roads.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/16
Do, demand 10 11/16
Do, 4 months' sight 1/10 13/16
France—Bank T.T. 1/10 13/16
America—Bank T.T. 1/10 13/16
Germany—Bank T.T. 1/10 13/16
India T.T. 1/10 13/16
Do, demand 1/10 13/16
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 1/10 13/16
Japan—Bank T.T. 1/10 13/16
Java—Bank T.T. 1/10 13/16

Buying.
4 months' sight L/C. 1/10 15/16
6 months' sight L/C. 1/10 15/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 454
4 months' sight do. 476
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/11 3/16
4 months' sight France 2.40 1/2
6 months' sight do. 2.40 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 1.07
Bar Silver 27 3/16
Bank of England rate 25 1/2
Sovereign 10 5/7

OPUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—
Malwa New @ 1,175
" Old @ 1,250/1,280
" Older @ 1,335
" Oldest @ 1,380
Patna New @ 1,095
Benares New @ 1,055
Persian (Panar) @ 780/910

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

JUNK Bay is added to the list of Ports of the Colony.

LIEUT. G. P. Lamert has been appointed a captain in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

A Gazette notification states that no person shall keep a boarding house for Chinese. Rmigrants unless he shall have taken out a licence.

Mr. J. F. Boulton has been appointed to act as assistant Director of Public Works during the absence of Mr. P. N. H. Jones, with effect from the 3rd inst.

No dog brought from Penang and the Federated Malay States will be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of six months, from the 10th inst.

ACCORDING to a Nagasaki despatch, it is reported that Madame Rojostevsky will leave St. Petersburg shortly for Japan, in order to nurse her husband.

THE Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the Republic of Cuba, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, is printed in the current issue of the *Gazette*.

FROM and after Saturday, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong and British postal agencies in China to Australia will be 4 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

MR. W. C. Jack, Captain Major, and fourteen divers left in the s.s. *Fri* this morning for Haiphong, whence they will proceed to the scene of the *Sully's* stranding, there to continue the salvage operations.

THE British squadron, comprising the flagship *Gloria*, the cruisers *Andromeda*, *Albatross*, *Donatella*, and *Hogue*, and the destroyers *Whiting*, *Handy*, *Fame*, *Otter*, and *Virago*, arrived at Cheloo on the 19th.

H. E. THE Governor has been pleased under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to recognize provisionally, pending the issue of an Exequatur, Mr. J. Gascon Gonzalez de Berredo, as Consul for Chili at Hongkong.

THE public will be interested to learn, says the *Japan Chronicle*, that the Admiral Togo is receiving large numbers of letters from all parts of the world congratulating him on his recent victory. Some of the letters are addressed direct to the Admiral and others to the Navy Department. On the 5th inst. over five hundred letters were forwarded to the Commander, and of these the largest number were from Germany and Austria. Next in numerical order were letters from Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Canada, America, and Great Britain. Only one was from France.

THE case was called on again on Tuesday in which Kan Ying and two others were before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, on the request for their extradition, they being wanted by the Chinese authorities for an armed robbery committed near the borders of Macao in Chinese territory, in March last. Mr. Hursthouse, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. O. D. Thomson for the defendants. There was no further evidence and His Worship formally committed the defendants to Victoria Gaol for 15 days, during which time they will be at liberty to apply for writs of *habeas corpus*.

MR. Odagiri, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, in the course of an interview with a representative of the *Osaka Mainichi*, stated that since the outbreak of the war Japanese residents at Shanghai had greatly increased in number, and there were at present nearly 4,000 in the community, but only a few were men of means. The Japanese population had also increased in cities along the Yangtze. These settlers, however, were mostly school teachers or employees of the Chinese Government, and only a few were business men. Such being the case, the Consul-General did not think Japanese influence was likely to come into conflict with British influence in the Yangtze Valley.

ON Tuesday Mr. Hursthouse, of the Crown Solicitor's office, applied to Mr. F. A. Hazeland for the extradition of Yuen Lo, who is wanted by the Chinese authorities, he being it is alleged one of a gang who committed robbery with violence in Chinese territory. This case had been previously adjourned owing to the illness of the principal witness for the prosecution, and Mr. Hursthouse informed His Worship that that witness had since died on account of what it would be necessary to slightly alter the charge on which defendant was arraigned was sought, and produce other evidence. He applied for an adjournment, to which Mr. O. D. Thomson, who appeared for the defence, consented, and the case was accordingly adjourned till to-morrow.

A PEKING dispatch reports that Viceroy Tsén Chun-hsuen, of the Two Kwang provinces, has sent a long dispatch to the Waiwup strongly supporting the opposition of the gentry and merchants of the various maritime and riverine provinces to the proposed New Chinese Exclusion Treaty. Viceroy Tsén further asks the Waiwup to stand firm and declares in relation to the proposed boycott on American manufactures that should the United States seek to get the Imperial Government to coerce the gentry and merchants into stopping the boycott, the reply should be that there is no law in China to compel the people to purchase any special quality of goods and "the Imperial Government cannot compel the people of China to raise a boycott if they did not desire to do so."

In a communication dated from Kobe, Mr. Sutor, Commercial Agent in the East, says that New South Wales lead is still in active demand. He understands that a large contract has been arranged for, extending over a period of three years or more. Australian copper is each year coming more into favour, especially copper of a 99 1/2 per cent. purity. Mr. Sutor urges that trade marks should be registered with all speed. He has been informed that an inferior quality of copper has been introduced under a well-known South Australian brand, which is always in demand. The only way to stop this fraudulent practice is by registration of trade marks. So much depends upon uniformity of quality in China that a few spurious imitations of well-known brands will bring Australian products as a whole into disfavour.

ACCORDING to the *Strait Times*, of the 18th inst., the authorities here have in contemplation the establishment of a market town as a competitor to the important Chinese city of Samchun which is situated just beyond the British boundary and is the most eminent Chinese centre of that district for the distribution of fruits and general food stuffs. The unfortunate thing about the city of Samchun is that it is a nest of thieves and that robbers who prey upon the neighbouring British territory find a sanctuary there. If the British proceed with the construction of a market on the river there they will receive the support of the trading people both of Samchun and Shatauk who have long desired British rule and will welcome it when it comes along, although the Chinese authorities themselves are, naturally, adverse to the movement and want to retain control over this rich region. It is stated that when the Russo-Japanese war is over, the Governor of Hongkong will seriously consider and make serious representations to the Chinese Government concerning the taking over by the British of the city of Samchun, which according to general expressions of opinion ought to have been included in the territory that came into British possession when the Kowloon Peninsula was acquired.

ADJOURNED from Tuesday, the case in which Yuen To's extradition was sought by the Chinese authorities for complicity in an armed robbery in Chinese territory near Macao, in July 1903, was resumed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this afternoon. Mr. Hursthouse, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. O. D. Thomson for the defence. It will be remembered that the principal witness in the case died since the opening of the proceedings, and it was necessary therefore to alter the charge against the defendant. On calling on the case Mr. Hursthouse said he has served a copy of the amended charge on Mr. Thomson. It was an identical charge, but included further assaults on other persons, who were able to give evidence regarding them. The facts alleged were, briefly, that on the 20th July, 1903, a silver-miner's shop in Kwong Now village was robbed, and the master, the witness who was now dead, was sleeping on the counter, when the shop was broken into and a number of men, including the defendant, rushed in, and they threatened the inmates, the master, the *fohi*, and the cook, with revolvers and knives, while some of them ransacked the premises and made off with a quantity of jewellery. The cook and *fohi* saw the defendant clearly by the light of the torch he carried, and by other lights in the room, and had since been identified by them, and they were prepared to prove he was a native of China. Evidence was given and the case was here remanded until Monday next.

MR. Pokotloff explained to the high officials at Peking that Russia's real motive for making peace was her pity for the sufferings of the Chinese in Manchuria, at which the native papers smile.

THE petition of Alfred Lindsey Wilson for the admission to probate of the will of Walter Noyes Morthouse, was heard in the American Consular Court at Shanghai. His Honour said that an order of Court would be made admitting the will to probate and granting letters of administration to Captain Thomas Bassett.

WE learn that Mr. W. Kerfoot Hughes, manager of the Penang Mining Co. was recently sentenced by the Senior Magistrate, Pahang, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, a fine of \$500 and to pay compensation, about \$1,000, for loss of a Chinese dwelling house which it alleged was set on fire by him.—*Penang Pioneer*.

THE case in which Captain Jarvis charged his steward, Chen Poy, with the theft of five bags of flour under circumstances fully recorded in these columns, was called on to-day for judgment, when Mr. F. A. Hazeland said that from the evidence before him there were not sufficient grounds for a conviction, and defendant was discharged.

IN the course of details concerning the Battle of the Japan Sea which have been supplied to the *Yokohama Specimen*, it is stated that among the names of the captured battleship *Imperator Mikasa* was found a notable proposal of Korea's insincerity towards Japan, consisted of a letter of sympathy sent to the Baltic Fleet by Yi Konaik in the name of the Korean Government.

IN Japanese Government circles, it is proposed to enact the law of navigation in the inland Sea, in order to prevent the occurrence of shipping mishaps there. According to the law, any vessel overtaking another must signal to the latter from permission to pass. In addition, all vessels must have their anchors and boats lowered to the sides of the hull during the passage of the sea.

ACCORDING to the *South China Collegian* for July, a change is to be made in the make up of the magazine. Beginning with the next issue, October, the magazine will be published as two periodicals. *The Linguistic* *Hokkany* *Kui* will be issued for Chinese teachers and students, and the *South China Collegian* will be devoted to the interests of education in China and be printed in English four times a year.

ACCORDING to a Tokio wire in the *N. C. D. News*, the island of Saghalien has been officially renamed Kabafuto, and the Japanese speak of it as a recovery. Other memorial names include Cape Patience, now called Kichiro Bay—Kabafuto is the old name of Saghalien, when it was a Japanese possession. Patience (Terpienya) Bay and Cape are on the south-east side of the island.

THE natives on the coast near Swatow were stirred up the other day by the appearance of a landing party which brought with it, they said, a gun, and hoisted flags at different points on the shore. Surely the Japanese had at last come to take possession of the ports which communicate with Formosa! It resolved itself into a surveying party with a theodolite landed from H.M.S. *Waterwitch*, and as the course of affairs smoothes again.

ANOTHER seaman from the s.s. *Adala*, G. Lund, was found wandering along the Prater in Aberdeen yesterday, and was arrested. He was this morning placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, and sent to join the other three men for three weeks' hard labour. A fifth man, named Holloway, was arrested last week, but was to ill he had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he subsequently succumbed to an attack of dysentery. The sixth and last man who deserted from the *Adala* is still at large.

WE understand there will be no issue of the *Shanghai Daily Press* this morning. To the members of the staff who have made a gallant struggle with adversity may be permitted perhaps to express our condolences, coupled with the hope that they may speedily find a more fortunate medium for the employment of their energies and abilities. Although it has never found a large public, the *Daily Press*, especially in its latter days, has been brightly and judiciously edited, and it will be genuinely missed in circles, which for its own good, have been too select.—*M. C. D. News*.

ON the 15th inst., Judge Sweeney of Manila ordered the receivers of the American Commercial Company to pay to the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation the sum of P150,000, on account of the bank's claim of P491,334.49, representing money loaned the defunct